The Literary Digest

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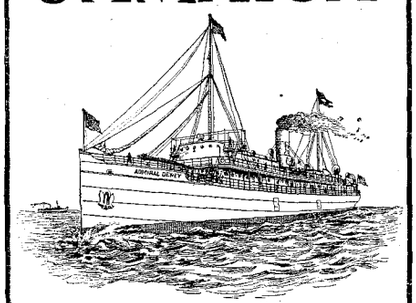

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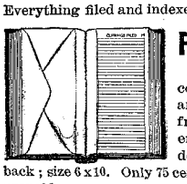

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

Owing to fire this week in a building adjoining that in which THE LITERARY DIGEST is usually printed, arrangements have been made for printing this number elsewhere. We anticipate no delay in issue, and if any defects in printing are manifest, they must be attributed to the sudden change rendered necessary.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MINERS' RESTRICTION OF COAL OUTPUT.

THE main point made by the operators last week, in the presentation of their side of the case before the strike commission in Philadelphia, related to the limitation of the coal output by the men, under orders from the union. Mine superintendents and foremen were brought on from the coal region to tell how the harmonious relations between operators and men had been turned into hostility since the strike of 1900, when the union entered the anthracite field; and how the miners had, under union orders, decreased the amount of coal mined. Even now, when the whole country is suffering for coal, the commission was told, the men are idling and shirking, and taking an unreasonable number of holidays. David Davis, a foreman, said that before the 1900 strike a miner loaded eight cars a day; now he will load only six. H. T. Hughes, another foreman, said that his men will load but five. General Superintendent May, of the Hillside and Pennsylvania companies, "criticized sharply the action of union miners at present in not working more than four hours a day," and "said that many miners never stayed in the mines after ten o'clock in the morning." William Allen, an Ontario and Western superintendent, said he had often seen his men leave the mines at nine o'clock in the morning, and he made the interesting statement that "at the Ontario and Raymond collieries, taken together, the output could be increased a thousand tons a day if the men would work full time."

The critics of the union allege that President Mitchell has practically admitted the truth of these charges in a proclamation which he issued to the miners on Monday of last week, in which he said:

"To relieve the situation and alleviate, as far as possible, the suffering now being endured is the duty of every one connected with the production of coal. With this end in view, we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union, and request that they cooperate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the production of coal. The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and use every means at his command to this end.

"Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers, local unions should hold meetings and devise means whereby the daily output of the mines may be increased. These efforts should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed."

And the Scranton *Tribune*, which is familiar with the conditions in the anthracite field, says:

"That it is the policy and purpose of the United Mine Workers of America to hold back the efficiency of its better qualified members by placing arbitrary limits upon the amount of their daily production is not only evident in practise, but has been frankly admitted by John Mitchell himself. We can not see in this anything but a mistake. The better plan would be to encourage every mine worker to do his level best and to earn as much as he possibly could; and then, if there are members who do not get along well, let their more fortunate colleagues extend a helping hand. . . . . .

"It is not true that it aids the poorer worker to hold the better worker back. The worker who is held back is injured; his personal independence is sacrificed and his personal pride and incentive are weakened, but the laggard is not helped forward."

No comment on the other side of the question has come to our notice. President Mitchell alleges that if the better miners used more cars, there would not be enough for the rest; but the operators declare there are plenty of cars for all.

EFFECT OF THE FREE COAL LAW.

APPROVAL, tempered by doubt of its remedial effect, marks the comment of the daily press on the law putting anthracite coal on the free list and providing for a rebate of the duty on all other coal for one year. "The removal of the tariff on coal will, it is said, bring large quantities from Canada and Nova Scotia," says the Scranton *Truth;* but "so long as the present demand continues, this will not make much difference." The bill, as prepared on Tuesday of last week by the Ways and Means committee and passed by the House on Wednesday, provided for the refunding of duties collected on coal for one year. The Senate amended it so as to put anthracite permanently on the free list. That amendment was agreed to by the House, and on Thursday the President signed the bill. Congress "has served notice on the coal operators and the coal roads," declares the Baltimore *American*, "that they can not look to the United States Government for any indorsement of the policy they have pursued and which has resulted in a fuel famine that has entailed suffering on thousands of people." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks:

"It is foolish to imagine that the abolition or suspension of the import duty on coal can afford an immediate relief to the existing scarcity. Had there been no such duty, the present extreme scarcity would probably have been mitigated. The strike in Pennsylvania would immediately have stimulated an increased production of coal in Great Britain and in the provinces for this market. But our market has been long closed to foreign coal and no provision had been made for supplying it. There is no such accumulated surplus at Newcastle as can in any large degree counterbalance the exhaustion of the supply in Pennsylvania. . . . But this duty has been quite sufficient, in a normal

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state of the market, to make the country generally dependent upon the home mines exclusively, and its repeal in time of actual scarcity can not give the relief that the unrestricted operation of trade laws would have provided in advance. The duty ought never to have been imposed."

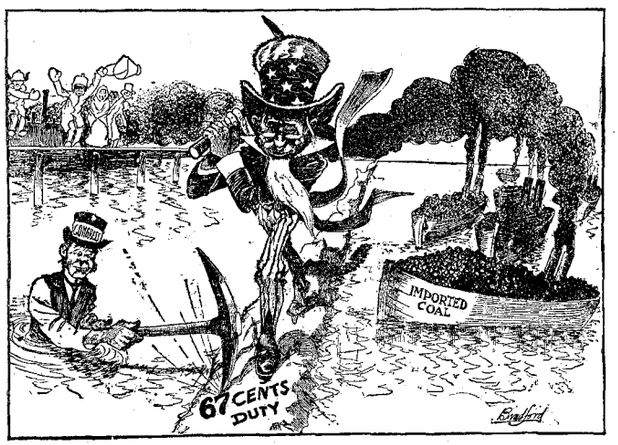
The passage of the bill is, in the opinion of the New York *World*, "an admission that the tariff is a tax that is paid by consumers, and that as regards coal it is not needed for either protection or revenue, but is a tariff for monopoly only"; and the Boston *Herald* remarks that "even the Republican Party can be brought to realize the weakness of the protection system," and

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

that "every day that goes by makes it evident that the time can not long be delayed for taking up for definite action the subject of tariff revision."

The New York *Press*, probably the strongest protection paper in the country, says, in an editorial two days after the President signed the bill:

"Well, the coal rebate being in effect, where are the hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite which foreign nations were ready to dump into our empty coal-bins? Where are the argosies freighted with the precious cargoes which only a greedy and brutal tariff kept from our famished public? Whence are they coming, and when? The enemies of the American tariff system have snarled and whined and howled about the tariff wall behind which people were freezing to death for lack of the anthracite which might be had for the mere battering of a hole in the wall.



DOWN WITH THE REEF; WE NEED THE COAL.
—*The Baltimore Herald.*

There is no duty now even on soft coal. Will they provide the anthracite now from abroad, or next week, or next year, or ever? And when they have not done so—for they will not and can not do it—will the American people go into convulsions at the next Democratic cry of 'Wolf!'

"This coal rebate is likely to be one of the best things that ever happened to this blessed land; for not only will it prove that the Dingley law had nothing to do and could have nothing to do with the supply and price of anthracite in the United States, but it will send some lying and canting public leaders in disgrace to the whipping-post, instead of into offices of high honor, at the next national assize at the polls."

FEATURES OF THE COAL FAMINE.

THE newspapers are presenting day by day a series of news items from all over the country showing an extraordinary state of affairs due to the scarcity of coal. The Chicago health department makes the striking statement that "fully ten per cent., or nearly 200,000, of the residents of Chicago are to-day suffering from ailments of a grave character caused by privation and exposure resulting from the coal famine," and says that there has been an alarming increase in the number of deaths of persons under five years and over sixty. In Philadelphia the hospital and almshouse population has greatly increased, and several street-car passengers have been overcome by cold. Steamers have been delayed and manufacturing plants have been compelled to shut down for lack of coal, and one concern has gone into the hands of a receiver on account of the increased prices. The same condition has cut deeply into manufacturing profits all over the country.

At the same time the alert reporters claim to have discovered miles of loaded coal-cars in the vicinity of the suffering cities, and the camera has been used to reinforce the personal testimony of the newspaper scouts. A New York *Herald* reporter found 35,000 tons of coal standing on side-tracks near the metropolis while the dealers in the city were unable to supply their customers, and a Chicago *Record-Herald* man found twice as much sidetracked at a small town a few miles out of that city. In Detroit the city government has gone into the coal business in an effort to relieve the distress; while the people of Arcola, Ill., and Bellevue, O., led by prominent citizens, have seized coal-trains and confiscated the precious freight, carefully weighing it and reimbursing the railroad company at what they considered a fair price. In Bellevue, we are told, "the fire-bell was rung, and the mayor and councilmen, followed by a small army of citizens with shovels, marched to the railway-yards and unloaded the cars in record-breaking time. The mayor issued orders with the village seal, and the coal was distributed to citizens through the local dealers at the rate of $8 a ton." In the suburbs of Boston a crowd attacked a coal-train and made off with five or ten tons before the police could prevent it, and in Minneapolis burglars broke into the house of a wealthy family and stole 400 pounds of anthracite, leaving the jewelry and plate untouched. In several cities the justices have refused to hold poor people accused of stealing small quantities of coal. Lastly, to turn from small seizures to large, a resolution has been introduced into Congress looking toward an investigation of the power of the Government to seize and operate the mines.

The blame for the coal scarcity is variously placed by various journals. The New York *American*, in the course of an editorial 8 x 15 inches, in four styles of type, with ornamental trimmings, says: "THE PEOPLE ARE BEING ROBBED, AND THE ROBBER IS THE COAL TRUST!" And the New York *Sun* informs us, on the other hand, that "we are in need of coal to-day because the United Mine Workers, led by John Mitchell, aided and abetted by no small portion of the community, fought from the middle of May to October with bludgeons and guns and dynamite, to prevent employees of the coal companies from mining coal." Others blame the independent operators. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"There are reports backed by photographic evidence that miles of loaded coal-cars containing many thousands of tons are standing on railroad sidings in New Jersey, while the people of this

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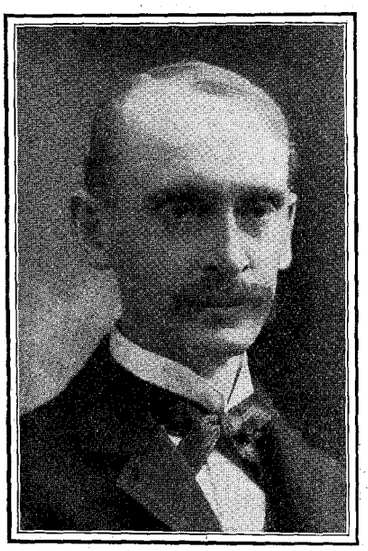

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Who is to be appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Who declines a place on the Supreme Court to remain Governor of the Phiilippines.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD,
Assigned to duty in the Philippines.

city are clamoring for coal and paying exorbitant prices for what is doled out to them. If this is due to the independent operators in Pennsylvania, in league with speculative dealers in this city to keep up the price while the people suffer, they should understand that they are playing an exceedingly dangerous game. There could be no more effectual way of promoting the Socialistic spirit and encouraging the demand that the Government take control of the sources of supply and the means of transportation. It is calculated to inflame public feeling even to the point of not waiting for an exercise of public authority. Already a proposal of inquiry has been introduced in Congress which would be startling but for this unprecedented situation. It may not go beyond the stage of inquiry, but it behooves the coal men responsible for the situation, whoever they may be to consider that if they try the public patience much further they are liable to bring upon themselves consequences which will far outweigh any profit they may make from the present necessities of the people."

GOVERNOR TAFT, THE SUPREME COURT, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE legend, "We Want Taft," blazoned in large letters in English, Spanish, and Tagalog all over Manila a few days ago, so the despatches tell us, indicated the feeling of the Filipinos toward the governor, who had been notified of the President's intention to appoint him successor to Justice Shiras on the United States Supreme Court. The native feeling was made even more evident on the 11th, when six thousand Filipinos, "including all the political and religious parties," with brass bands, floats, and transparencies, marched to the governor's palace and begged him to remain. His departure would be destructive of established order, said their speakers; and the crowds "remained about the palace for hours cheering the governor enthusiastically." The demonstration, we are assured further, "was the sincerest in the history of Manila." And the prominent Filipinos have besieged the President with cablegrams of protest against the removal of the governor. In consequence Governor Taft has declined the Supreme Court position to remain where he is, and the appointment is to go to Judge Day, formerly Secretary of State, and Peace Commissioner at the end of the war with Spain. "Mr. Taft was on the verge of being chosen president of Yale University" when President McKinley induced him to go to the Philippines as governor, we are told by the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and when he went back last year, it was in ill-health and with the conviction that the climate would prove fatal.

This is an "admirable example" of "an unselfish devotion to duty all too rare among public man," says the New York *Evening Post*, and the other daily papers seem to agree. "There is nothing finer or more chivalrous in the records of public life," declares the Philadelphia *Press;* and the Hartford *Courant* says: "He is a brave, unselfish American gentleman, and we are all proud of him." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"If ever a man was animated by the true missionary spirit, he is. When he was in this country a year ago he impressed this fact upon everybody who met him. He was not only saturated with knowledge of the Filipino people and of their needs, but he was dominated thoroughly by the wish and determination to make American control of the islands a help and a blessing to them by showing them the pathway to civilization and leading them in it. During the three years that he has been in the islands he has not only mastered all phases of the problem, as no one man has ever mastered them before, but he has visited personally nearly every district of them, something no white man had done before him, and had made himself known personally to the great body of the inhabitants.

"It has come about, therefore, that he has now the confidence and affection of the Filipinos as no other foreigner has ever won them. As a people they know him and trust him. He personifies in their simple and thoroughly childlike minds American government and civilization."

Some criticism of Governor Taft, however, appears in the Roman Catholic papers. "He is charged with having lent the influence of his office to furthering the plans of a certain renegrade priest named Aglipay, who has started a brand-new church," says *The Irish World* (New York), and "on more than one occasion he has gone out of his way to show his sympathy with the anti-Catholic movement in the Philippines." The same paper proceeds:

"Is the government established in the Philippines an agent for the propagation of Protestantism? This question is suggested by the policy which has been adopted at Manila ever since the occupation of the Philippines. The anti-Catholic propaganda was inaugurated by appointing Protestant teachers to schools in which every pupil was a child of Catholic parents.

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This was followed up by placing in the hands of the scholars a history of the United States in Spanish, compiled by a rabid anti-Catholic bigot who injected his own prejudices into this school-book. Filipino children are taught that the moral and religious condition of their native country was as bad as bad could be before the arrival of American troops.

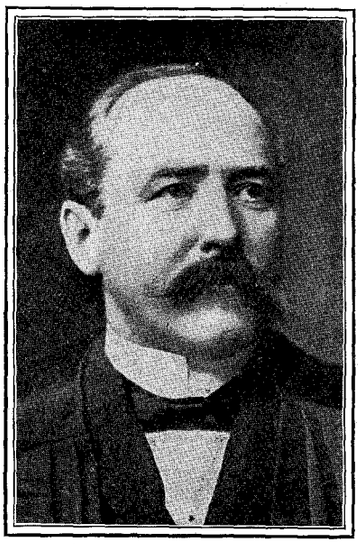
"The compiler of this venomous school-book had a well-defined purpose. He deliberately set about poisoning the minds of the Filipino children in the expectation that the early impressions thus made will in the coming years lessen the hold of the Catholic Church upon the next generation and thus contribute to the spread of Protestantism.

"While this sort of work is going on in the school, the civil government, with the approval and cooperation of Governor Taft, is doing its best to antagonize the Catholic Church."

Simultaneously with the news about Governor Taft and Judge Day come the announcements that General Leonard Wood has been assigned to duty in the Philippines, and that General James F. Wade is to have supreme command of the military forces in the islands, to succeed General George W. Davis, who will retire for age in July.

JUDGE PARKER AS A PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY.

OUT of a group of ten or more who have been "mentioned" for the Democratic nomination for President next year, Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, has been, of late, attracting the most attention. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, an earnest and energetic supporter of Mr. Bryan, has indorsed Parker, and, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "most of the Democratic statesmen who have been interviewed recently about the party's candidate in 1904 have come out for Parker." This is only the "outward manifestation," he says, "of a sentiment which, according to all reports, seems to have gained complete possession of the South." Prior to the New York State convention, last year, the same correspondent informs us, the majority of Democrats of the Senate and the House, thinking Parker would be nominated for governor, started a Presidential "boom" in their home districts. His failure to be chosen governor did not check this movement. Instead, it was strengthened, and its promoters declare that if Parker had been nominated for governor he would have been elected. Senator Carmack says that "Judge Parker would be a most excellent candidate" and one under whom the Democratic party "could march on to victory." He is sure that neither Mr. Byran nor any of his followers can object to him on financial grounds, since the money question will not "cut much of a figure during the next campaign." "In order to win," the Senator adds, "we must select a man from the State of New York. Therefore, I am favorably inclined to the reported candidacy of Judge Parker. The probability is he could carry New York State."



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.
Mentioned for the Democratic Presidential Nomination.

The papers of Judge Parker's own party hesitate to announce their attitude. The Columbus (O.) *Dispatch* (Ind.) declares that Judge Parker "has no protruding record on any of the issues that have split the party, and not one in a thousand voters in the country could tell what his attitude on any of the present issues is"; but "an absence of record is often a presence of strength." It will be remembered that in 1897, a year after Mr. McKinley had had a plurality of some 280,000, Judge Parker ran for chief justice of New York and carried the State by a plurality of over 60,000. "This surely is a fair basis of calculation for next year," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), however, says that the Democratic editors of New York have examined the figures of that election and that "the result of their examination is not favorable to the Judge as a candidate before the people." It adds that these editors have found that "Parker's total vote was a hundred thousand or so smaller than the normal Demo-

SENATOR HOAR: "This might keep him from jumping the fence, but how am I going to put it on?" —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"HERE, BOYS, YOU CAN TAKE IT." —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE REPUBLICAN TRUST PREDICAMENT.

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cratic vote of the State." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"It having become well understood that David B. Hill did not want Judge Alton B. Parker nominated by the Democrats for governor of New York in the last election, the members of that party in various sections of the country are just now talking of Parker as their next candidate for President. His chief recommendation appears to be that Hill was afraid that his candidacy for President might be blocked by Parker. Hence the favor shown Parker is largely due to dislike of Hill, which is not much of a record for a Democratic Presidential candidate. . . . . .

"Parker was a Bryan Democrat and took the pains to let it be known that he subscribed to the crude and anarchistic 'isms' advocated by Bryan. Perhaps that is a good record for a Democratic Presidential candidate. It probably would be in the South, where the Democratic party is chiefly found, and that accounts for the advocacy of Parker by Carmack, of Tennessee, and others who were proved by the last election returns to be the most unsafe counselors the Democratic party ever had.

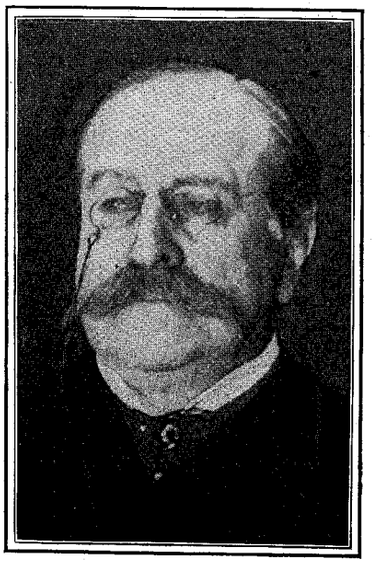
"Parker's opinions on public questions are not known, but, judging from his financial views, that is an advantage to Parker. But he will need the delegates from New York State, and at present there is little probability of his getting them."

BLAME FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has had a yacht built in the United States, he has sent his brother here for a spectacular tour, and he has given us a statue of Frederick the Great, yet there still seems to be a kind of an "edgewise" feeling in this country toward Germany; he has frequently visited England in person, has formed an alliance with Great Britain in the Venezuelan affair, and sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Kipling during her husband's illness, yet the British in general, and Mr. Kipling in particular, appear to put the Kaiser in something like the same class with the Turk. This disappointing failure of the British and American people to warm up to his friendly advances puzzled the Kaiser not a little, the newspapers say, until it suddenly occurred to him a few days ago that Dr. von Holleben, German ambassador at Washington, is the cause of all the coldness. So the ambassador has been withdrawn under cover of a plea of illness (*vide* the press despatches from Berlin), and Baron Speck von Sternberg, former secretary of the German legation at Washington, an old friend of President Roosevelt, is to come as special ambassador, and later, when von Holleben's absence becomes permanent, as ambassador.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBERG.

His appointment to represent Germany at Washington is interpreted by some as an effort to conciliate American feeling toward Germany.



DR. VON HOLLEBEN.

His return home "on account of illness" is considered a ruse to cover his permanent withdrawal from the post of German Ambassador at Wsshington.

The American press ridicule the idea that Ambassador von Holleben had the slightest influence on American feeling toward Germany. The Chicago *Evening Post* says of the ambassador:

"Poor man! He is to suffer because he has not achieved the impossible. What did the strenuous and preternaturally active Kaiser expect of us, or of his ambassador? Did he entertain the hope of inducing us to modify the Monroe Doctrine in his special interest? Did he expect to 'stampede' us by the yacht-christening affair and the Henry tour? 'Jollying' is a fine art in this country, and William had nothing to teach us in that direction. We gave Prince Henry a 'royal' time, but sentiment and civility did not interfere with business.

"It is said that the Emperor deeply regrets his telegram to Mrs. Kipling, the sending of which von Holleben is supposed to have counseled and instigated. Well, that *was* an amusing and

JOHN BULL'S UNENVIABLE POSITION.

—*The Pittsburg Post.*

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silly performance, and one must sympathize with the Emperor in his chagrin and sense of humiliation, especially since the publication of 'The Rowers,' one of the most brutal and vulgar pieces of alleged poetry ever inflicted on a jingo-ridden empire. But we feel sure that von Holleben did not conceive the brilliant idea of the telegram. Perhaps he held his peace and refrained from discouraging the execution of the idea, but if William knows himself he can easily understand why his ambassador deemed discretion the better part of valor.

"Americans are free, frank, and unceremonious. They have the manners of liberty and democracy. When they don't like a thing—the sinking of ships or the bombardment of a port as part of a 'pacific blockade'—they say so with unpleasant bluntness. A thousand von Hollebens can not make the mailed fist attractive to American eyes. The ambassador who is to leave us has commanded the respect of the American people. He is now made to suffer for the blunders of his superiors."

The connection between Dr. von Holleben and British feeling toward Germany is told by the Boston *Advertiser*:

"What did von Holleben do to earn British dislike? Why, he most undiplomatically told the truth about what happened in Washington in the early spring of 1898. He revealed the secret that Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador at Washington and dean of the diplomatic corps, took the lead in calling a meeting of the ambassadors of the great Powers of Europe at Washington secretly to formulate a simultaneous note, to send to their several home governments, urging them to interfere, forcibly if needful, to restrain the United States from championing the cause of Cuba against Spain.

"Von Holleben revealed this secret in a despatch to his own Government directly after Lord Lansdowne, British Secretary of State, had told the world that in the spring of 1898 Great Britain was the only friend which the United States had, when all the other Powers of Europe were plotting against her and in favor of Spain.

"It is needless to say, perhaps, that ever since Ambassador von Holleben told the truth, and thereby exploded finally the British Tory pretense in question, he has been cordially hated by British Torydom. We shall see whether making him now a sacrifice on the altar of jingoism serves to cement the somewhat shattered Anglo-German alliance, formed for the purpose of bullying a feeble South American country and, incidentally, finding out how much backbone there is left in the Monroe Doctrine."

UTAH VIEWS OF THE SMOOT CASE.

"WITH a mighty shout," Reed Smoot was nominated for United States Senator from Utah by the caucus of the Republican members of the legislature last week, and it seems likely that before this paper reaches its readers he will be elected. Mr. Smoot is one of the twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, an organization that has aroused such strong opposition that President Roosevelt about six weeks ago sent word to Mr. Smoot by Senator Kearns of Utah that he thought "the election to the United States Senate of an apostle would work great harm to the State," and "would certainly lead to contentions and strife and bitterness here [in Washington], if not in Utah." "I desire you to place me on record," the President added, "as kindly, but firmly, advising against the election of any apostle to a United States senatorship." It is said that President Cleveland and President McKinley gave similar advice to the Mormon leaders, altho this statement is denied by the Mormon daily. On this occasion, however, the Smoot campaign continued, and on January 8 the President permitted, or requested, Senator Kearns to make his views public. The publication of them made a great stir in Salt Lake City, but did not stop the campaign, and four days later the apostle was nominated in the manner noted above.

Most of the Salt Lake papers seem to think that the legislature would have done well to heed the President's advice. Thus the Salt Lake *Telegram* (Rep.) says:

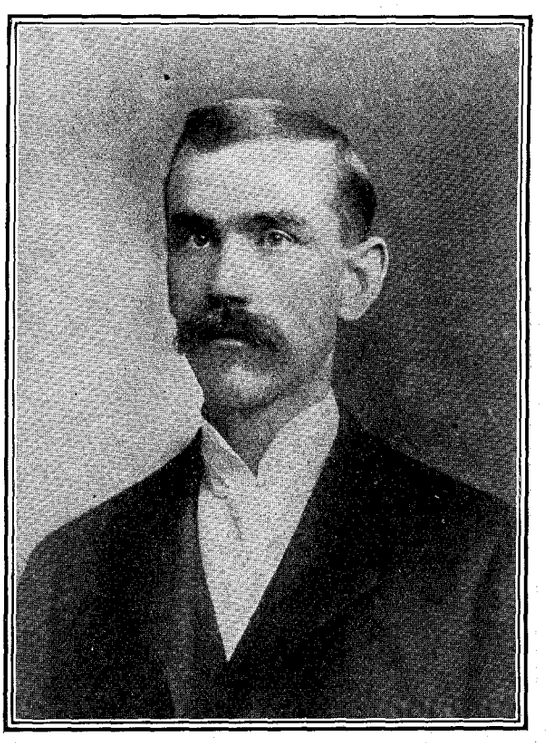
"It is not a theory, but a condition that confronts us. Of what earthly use will it be for Utah to send a Senator to Washington who runs the risk of being *persona non grata* to the President, to the Senate, and to the whole administration forces? It is not a question of a man's right to go to the Senate—every eligible citizen of this State, even the female citizen—has that right. It is a question of advisability."

And the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) observes:

"Merely as a disinterested spectator of a lovely family row, *The Herald* advises Mr. Smoot to proceed on the theory that he has the President, Mr. Hanna, Senator Kearns, and the whole influence of the national Republican organization against him. Then if he is run over by the ice-wagon when he reaches Washington, he will know what has happened to him."

The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.) expresses much the same views in the following paragraph:

"What sort of a standing would an apostle have in Washington, as Senator, in view of the opposition to him at the national



MR. REED SMOOT.

capital, which the President has very courteously and frankly explained? The counsel was given to save the self-respect of a person who might be mistakenly elected. It was given also so that the legislature might send as Senator a man who would be of the utmost possible usefulness to the State. To pronounce that friendly act 'interference' or an attempt to dictate, is as if one should be denounced who should seek to rescue another who was in danger of falling over a precipice, or tumbling into a ditch. The difference is precisely that between a dictatorial act, which this one was not, and a saving act, which it was."

"Astonishment and regret" are felt by *The Deseret Evening News*, the official organ of the Mormon Church, at the "remarkable and unprecedented" interference by the President, and it has advised the continuance of the campaign in disregard of his advice. Mr. Smoot himself is quoted in newspaper interviews as saying:

"There is no reason in the world why I should not be seated, I am obeying the laws of my country and am loyal to it. I am not a polygamist. As a Mormon and as an apostle, I have

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never been asked to practise polygamy or preach it or advise others to practise. If I am elected Senator my first duty will be to my country, whose laws and institutions I love, honor, and respect. Positively it is not true that I have taken any oath as an apostle which makes me a church man first and an American citizen afterward."

NEGLECT OF LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE.

THE farm where Abraham Lincoln was born about to be sold for taxes; a Chicago man planning to buy it and build there an institution for drunkards and morphin fiends; the cabin where Lincoln was born carried around the country from one exposition to another as one of the features of the show—such are the features of a situation presented by Mr. Clifton Johnson in *The Woman's Home Companion* for February. He says:

"Where is our national bump of reverence, that the generosity of American subscribers has made possible the preservation of the birthplaces of Shakespeare and Burns, and yet lets pass into shameful ruin the land upon which was born and bred a man whom all nations have accepted as statesman, hero, and martyr?

"This is preeminently the day of 'patriotism' in America. Our lawmakers declaim of it, and patriotic societies collect and expend vast sums of money in perpetuating memories and building monuments to many who deserve them, and perhaps a good many who do not. And yet, while all this is going on, the home place of the unique man of American history is being overlooked, forgotten, permitted to pass into the hands of the irreverent, and is now about to have heaped upon it an indignity which it is safe to say could occur in no other country in the world.

"To say double indignity would perhaps better convey an idea of the fate that seems to await the old farm where Abraham Lincoln was born, for not only has it been advertised for sale to satisfy the claim of a few paltry dollars that the State of Kentucky has against it for unpaid taxes, but an enterprising individual from Chicago has his plans perfected whereby he proposes to bid it in, and to build an institution for the treatment of drunkards and morphin fiends upon the exact spot where the great martyr was born. This may be all very well from strictly the business standpoint of this busy and aggressive age, but the idea that the birthplace of the man to whom this country owes its greatest debt of gratitude should fall into the hands of speculators who will use its historic associations for advertising purposes, and who will convert the haunts of the childhood of the great liberator into promenades for a lot of helpless unfortunates, is not a pleasant one for the patriotic American to contemplate.

"The old Lincoln farm, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, is in Larue County, Kentucky. It is located three miles out of the quaint old village of Hodgensville, on the Lincoln and Magnolia highway, which is only called a road by courtesy, as for eight months out of the year it is almost impassable. A poorer country perhaps does not exist in the world, and this farm is in all probability the most sterile, barren, and forlorn spot in it. As one approaches it through a lane obstructed by fallen fences, the stunted and broken cedars, the tangle of sassafras and briers, all proclaim that they are emissaries to warn the unsuspecting of the utter worthlessness of the soil. A more desolate scene could not well be imagined. Near the highway an old weather-boarded log shanty stands. It is now the only house upon the place, and in it a mountaineer by the name of Burton lives, rent free, with his family. He does not even know who owns the place, and merely occupies it because no one else wants it. He has been there for three years, but how he has managed to live is altogether beyond my comprehension, for during this time, and probably much longer, no attempt at tillage, not even to the extent of a garden, has been made. This, however, may have been wisdom, for I could find no hopeful indications that even grass would grow upon the rocky hillsides of the worn-out land.

"The little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born is no longer upon the place. During the Nashville Exposition it was carried down there, and since that time it has been a regular feature at all the affairs of this kind. Its latest journey was to Buffalo in 1901, and I understand that it is still there. The place where it originally stood is a high, barren hilltop, and the exact spot is now marked by a rude flagpole."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As the days begin to lengthen the price of coal begins to strengthen.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IF Smoot were black he would stand a much better show for the President's support.—*The Louisville Times.*

MR. ADDICKS has gained another vote in the Delaware assembly. This is a prosperous year.—*The Detroit News.*

CASTRO has agreed to arbitration, having discovered that it calls for no immediate payment of cash.—*The Chicago News.*

THUS far it has not been found necessary to paint bituminous coal white before the South would consent to accept it as fuel.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT was a good thing for the feelings of Barnum that he died before the recent circus performance in India.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

WHEN an ordinary law is violated we enforce it; but when an anti-trust law is violated we repeal it and enact another.—*The Jefferson City Democrat.*

IF Mr. Bryan wishes to study the money question any further we advise him to delve into the Delaware Senatorial contest.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MARK TWAIN has bequeathed his skull to Cornell University. This will be the first time any one ever got a head of Mr. Clemens.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE President is casting a Crum on the political waters and doubtless expects to land the whole South Carolina Republican bakery in 1904.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WE now propose to provide a famine fund for those Filipinos whom we did not "kill and burn." Civilization is a great thing when it gets a-going.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

WHILE the Anglo-Russian row about the Dardanelles is unpleasant, it has not yet reached the acute stage which would justify clearing Rudyard Kipling for action.—*The Chicago News.*

THE more the general public sees of the two parties to the coal controversy, the more it feels that the mission of the third party is to serve as the chopping-block.—*The Scranton Tribune.*

THROUGH some oversight John D. Rockefeller has not presented each of his employees with a year's subscription to *McClure's Magazine*, tho he could amply afford to do it.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Augusta *Chronicle* revives that old question, "Can a man make $1,000,000 honestly?" We are willing to throw whatever light we can on the subject—our experience indicates not.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF the independent coal operators take advantage of the situation to squeeze and freeze the public, they will have hard work to convince that public that they treat their employees with exemplary humanity.—*The Baltimore American.*

MAGNATE: "My good man, I going to reward you for your thirty-five years of service. You have earned $2 a day. In fifteen years from now I shall retire you on $6 a month."

EMPLOYEE: "P-p-p-ardon me, but won't that be r-r-obbing yourself?"
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE NEGRO AS LITERARY MATERIAL.

CONSIDERING the negro's unique position in society, his picturesque relationships, his primitive sentiment, it is surprising that he has not been more exploited in fiction. His artistic worth, as is pointed out by the Rev. W. H. H. Joyce in *Things and Thoughts* (Winchester, Va.), is "almost incalculable"; and yet for several years after the Civil War he was practically ignored by novel-writers. Says Mr. Joyce:

"There was about him an odor of war-charged controversy that made the Southerner chary of approach, while the Northerner has only made himself ridiculous whenever he has attempted the subject. The negro himself, the bewildered bone of contention, after being tossed to and fro between the two passion-made sections, seems to have been left alone in his helplessness, except as he was disturbed and used for malignant ends. Much was written—may oblivion claim it—but his value as purely art material seems, for a space, to have been overlooked. It is well that this is so. Those who actually participated in the titanic conflict were incapacitated for dealing broadly and sanely with the subject. It remained for the younger generation, not far removed, it is true, with the fond old days as mellow memories in their hearts, but with clear-eyed discrimination and keen sense of historic perspective, to embalm and preserve life-like representations of this unique but passing phase of racial development."

The first Southern writer to discover and to realize the possibilities of negro character as literary studies was Irwin Russell, "the unfortunate lad who by his endowments, his waywardness, his sufferings, and his untimely death could well be designated the Thomas Chatterton of the South." Mr. Joyce writes further:

"The race is wary, and like nature will not cut its capers before unappreciative eyes. Russell grew up among them, long association broke down their reserve, and the obscure operations of the negro mind seem to have been opened up to him. He interpreted their habits, mastered their motives, and transcribed their vehicle of thought. In one point alone he exhibits deficiency: his failure to realize the negro's profound emotional potentialities. That doubtless would have come had he lived longer.

"But he gives us the genuine negro — happy-go-lucky — now grumbling, now singing at his work, the abandonment of his revels, his weird intimacies with the denizens of the forest, his fondness for a story, his queer superstitions, his sententiousness, his quaint philosophies, his pride of family, his doglike fidelity, his shiftlessness, his shrewd piety. All of these traits are exhibited in 'Christmas Night in the Quarters,' far and away the most realistic delineation of negro character yet published."

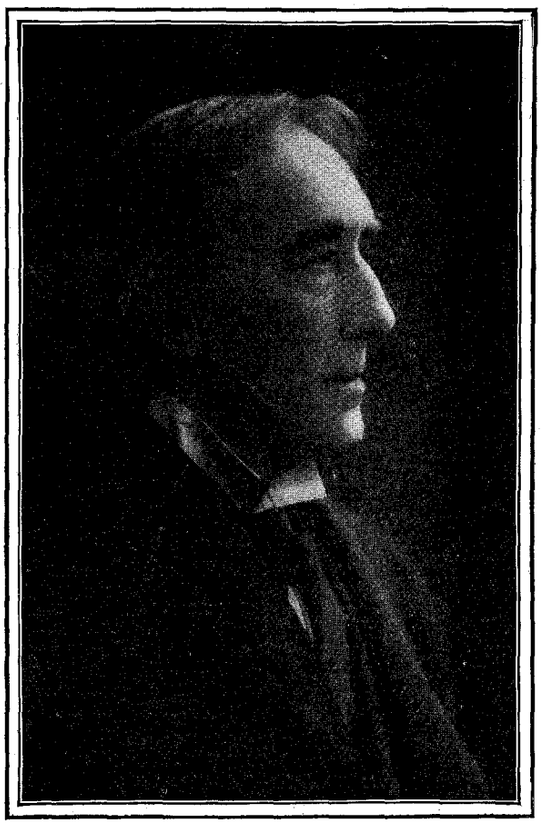
Thomas Nelson Page's portrayal of the negro Mr. Joyce finds unconvincing. "The ideal negro that Mr. Page gives us," he declares, "reveals but too plainly the *purpose* that inspires him. With the possible exception of 'Unc Edinburg' and 'George Washington,' his goody-goody creations err as widely, on the one hand, from the real darkey as do, on the other, the grotesque caricatures of the minstrel troupe." We quote again:

"The ideal worker in this field is found in Joel Chandler Harris. His sketches are transparent media for revealing the negro as he is, 'wrinkles and all.' He has the ease and poise and mastery of the true artist, and the work is to him a serious calling. In 'Free Joe' he has fathomed the depths of the negro's capacity for dumb suffering and has given us a picture which for exquisite pathos deserves to rank with the best that Dickens produced. In 'Uncle Remus' he has created a type that will take place by the side of Tom Jones, Jack Falstaff, Sir Roger de Coverly, Wilkins Micawber, and other of our old friends who dwell immortal on high Olympus. He has written much—some things that are commonplace, a great deal that is of unusual value. The above two are his finest things, the latter the most notable literary achievement of the past quarter of a century."

Mr. Joyce concludes that the place of the negro in literature is secure, but that the day of his opportunity is already passing. "Never again," he says, "will a medium of enlightening sympathy invest him with the old-time interest and romance. The old negro—the genuine product of the old patrician régime—is rapidly disappearing. His successor has been elevated or lowered just as he graduated himself into the grim conditions of liberty—in either case he has become uninteresting and commonplace. The literary artist has no more need of him. He has been turned over to the tender mercies of the sociologist."

SIR HENRY IRVING AND SARAH BERNHARDT ON THE MISSION OF THE THEATER.

IT is not often that one gets the opportunity to compare the views of two such eminent "experts" as Sir Henry Irving and Madame Sarah Bernhardt. The former contributes a paper on "The Mission of the Stage and the Actor" to *Collier's Weekly* (December 13); the latter has written what is said to be the first article she has ever had published, for *The Cornhill Magazine* (January), on "The Moral Influence of the Theater." Both writers endeavor to establish the essential worth and dignity of the stage, and both articles are characterized by a glowing enthusiasm for the actor's career.



SIR HENRY IRVING.

Sir Henry Irving maintains that the drama furnishes "the most intellectual recreation the mind of man has yet conceived." To those critics of the stage who insist that the efforts of the actor are but mimetic and ephemeral and pass away "as a tale that is told," he replies:

"All art is mimetic, and even life itself, the highest and last gift of God to His people, is fleeting. Marble crumbles, and the very names of great cities become buried in the dust of ages. Who then would dare to arrogate to any art an unchanging place from the scheme of the world's development, or would condemn it because its efforts fade and pass? Nay, more, has even the tale that is told no significance in after-years? Can such not stir, when it is worth the telling, the hearts of men, to whom it comes as an echo from the past? Have not more tales remained vital and most widely known, which are told and told again and again, face to face, and heart to heart, when the teller and the listener are add-

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ing, coming down the ages, strength to one current, of a mighty thought or a mighty deed, and its record?

"Surely the record that lives in the minds of men is still a record, tho it be not graven on brass or wrought in marble. And it were a poor conception of the value of any art if, in considering it, we were to keep our eyes fixed on some dark spot, some imperfection, and shut our eyes to its aim, its power, its beauty. Poetry, painting, sculpture, music, architecture, all have a bearing on their time and—ay—beyond it. The actor, tho his knowledge may be and must be limited by the knowledge of his age, so long as he sounds the note of human passion has something which is common to all the ages, and if he can smite water from the rock of one hardened human heart—if he can bring light to the eye or wholesome color to the faded cheek—if he can bring or restore in ever so slight a degree the sunshine of hope, of pleasure, of gayety, surely he can not have worked in vain."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Sir Henry Irving concedes that the theater is primarily a place of amusement, but he thinks that this fact does not lessen the serious responsibilities that lie on the shoulders of playwrights, managers, and actors alike. We quote again:

"For the consideration of the art of acting, it must never be forgotten that its ultimate aim is beauty. Truth itself is only an element of beauty, and merely to reproduce things vile and squalid and mean is a debasement of art. There is apt to be such a tendency in an age of peace, and men should carefully watch its manifestations. A morose and hopeless dissatisfaction is not a part of a true national life. This is hopeful and earnest, and, if need be, militant. It is a bad sign for any nation to yearn for or even to tolerate pessimism in their enjoyment, and how can pessimism be otherwise than antagonistic to beauty?

"Life with all its pains and sorrows is a beautiful and precious gift, and the actor's art is to reproduce this beautiful thing, giving due emphasis to those virtues and those stormy passions which sway the destinies of men. Thus, the lessons given by experience, by the certain punishment of ill-doing, and by the rewards that follow upon bravery, forbearance, and self-sacrifice are in the mimic stage conveyed to men. And thus every actor who is more than a mere machine and who has an ideal of any kind has a duty which lies beyond the scope of his personal ambition. His art must be to him something to hold in reverence, if he wishes others to hold it in esteem. There is nothing of chance about his work. All, actors and audience alike, must bear in mind that the whole scheme of the higher drama is not to be regarded as a game in life which can be played with varying success. The present intention may be to interest and amuse, but its deeper purpose is earnest, intense, and sincere."

Madame Sarah Bernhardt regards the theater as "the temple of all the arts which beautify life." "Whereas a library, a picture-gallery, or a concert-hall, each enthroning its respective art, has each its particular admirers," she says, "the theater by the service of literature, the fine arts, and music, has a stronger claim upon human sympathy, and thus obtains a wider hearing." In the dramatic art she discovers "the supplement of history and philosophy, and a powerful aid to the development of the love of the good and the beautiful to which history and philosophy introduce us." She writes further:

"The theater has been instructive from all time, and it is ever the scene of progress, revolutionary, artistic, and poetic. The theater is the most direct and simple medium of fresh ideas on philosophy, morality, religion, and society.

"I believe that this century, which seems to be the era of liberty, has many surprises in store for us, and the theater will be the medium of such surprises. When the time is ready for the fruition of an idea which has been slowly and silently circulating in the hearts of reformers, it is the stage which is the scene of its exhibition to the world.

"'C'est le ridicule qui tue,' and this power of presenting the ridiculous as well as the baneful side of a system is a sure means of gaining the support of the public for its reform. Victor Hugo said: 'Never should the people leave the theater without taking away with them some profound moral lesson.' This thought is the inspiration of all idealists, for the stage should be the great school of morality in which the lessons of life appeal to all.

"If writers were more in accord with Victor Hugo's ideal, we should not see so many pieces which do so much harm, as they familiarize the mind with vice without showing its immorality.

"The immorality does not, in my mind, consist in what it represents, but in the confusion of ideas which it causes. When any young man says at the close of a piece, 'I end by not being able to distinguish vice from virtue,' you can be sure that it is a bad piece, for is it not the duty of art to show the moral teaching?"

The theater, declares Madame Bernhardt, is "a need of all nations, of all races, of all beings." She adds:

"One must love the theater. All young and vigorous races love it. Look at young America—she adores the theater and the theater loves her. All celebrated artists, all *littérateurs* and interpreters of art drift to that land of liberty, beauty, and life. I know many people say that when there we pick up more dollars than laurels; but they are mistaken, it is quite a false idea. The Americans are good judges and reckoners, and they do not cast away their money recklessly upon *littérateurs*, musicians, and dramatists without an adequate return for their money; and they are devoted to the theater. They are the ever-rejuvenating public. They form endless audiences. The great cities are countless, the small towns are larger than our great towns—and they represent the youth, the enthusiasm, and the force of fresh blood. They never hesitate to rush at a new emotion—they never weigh the 'for' and the 'against.' The fact is everything—they see first and judge afterward; and they return constantly, or never come back again, according to whether they have been pleased or not."

Passing on to a consideration of the influence of the drama over the English people, Madame Bernhardt says:

"Nothing is more touching than the proud and ardent affection of the English for Shakespeare. This fine race never hesitate to class their poet with all the great men of all nations; and doubtless they are right, and I myself am one of his greatest admirers, for was he not the great initiator of the present power of the stage? 'Shakespeare is often felt to be an invisible and latent link between us and other lands,' said a well-known Englishman to me one day, and I think that this superior man was right. It is sad, very sad to have to say that the Latin races are those who have the least love for the theater, and it may be due to the indisputable fact that these same races are struggling against decadence.

"The Spanish, French, and Italians do not take the theater

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seriously enough. . . . The French seem to like going to the theater merely to amuse themselves, if it is not a question of going elsewhere. They go to see each other, to admire the actors, to see the dresses, to chat with their friends, but as to a real passion for the theater they are destitute of it. They do not concern themselves seriously with the quality of a drama or a piece, at least, unless they have some purely personal interest in it.

"Nevertheless, France retains the place of honor for literary works, albeit the sowers of fresh ideas have often to seek the fruit of their seed in other lands."

A PROFESSOR OF CHINESE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

UNDETERRED by Harvard's unsuccessful attempt, twenty-three years ago, to offer a course in Chinese, Columbia University has recently established a new department of Chinese, and appointed Prof. Friedrich Hirth to the chair. The courses presented are divided into three groups: (A) Studies in the written language for the purpose of introducing future official interpreters to the modern documentary language. (B) Speaking, which will include the Peking dialect, followed by the Cantonese and others. It is hoped in this course to secure native instructors as assistants. (C) Lectures dealing with the relation of China to Europe, the history of commerce in China, social life of the Chinese, the geography of the Chinese empire, and all phases of religion and folklore.

FRIEDRICH HIRTH.
The new professor of Chinese in Columbia University.

Professor Hirth has made the following statement (to a New York *Herald* reporter), embodying his view of the growing importance of Chinese study:

"It need scarcely be said that the Chinese language abounds in the greatest interest to every one concerned in national life, while Chinese literature is the principal—and in some cases the only—source of information for the history, ethnography, and language of all the Asiatic nations east of Persia and north of India which have come in contact with the Chinese themselves.

"From Chinese records we learn, or are led to draw conclusions with regard to, numerous facts concerning the ancient and medieval history of commerce between Western and Eastern Asia, facts which we look for in vain in contemporaneous records of Western Asiatic literature.

"The migration of nations, commencing with the irruption of the Huns, which represents an important period in history, is an interesting and stimulating subject for greater and deeper historical research. Europe still abounds in the greatest historical problems as yet to be solved.

"Who were the Huns, the Avars, and all that host of wandering hordes who came from the heart of Asia to make themselves felt in the remotest parts of Western Europe? The origin of the Turks and all their kin—such as Uigurs and Bulgars, as well as the history of their migrations—is, to a certain extent, buried in the contemporaneous histories or records of Chinese literature.

"Very little proof is required to show that the history and geography of India would represent a blank during centuries of its development but for the industry of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims who traveled through Central Asia to the Holy Land of Buddhism, and, coming back to China, wrote elaborate accounts of what they saw and heard.

"It is well known that Indo-Scythian rulers held sway over India for centuries. Their origin, migration, and early history would be unknown to us but for the explicit accounts left to us by Chinese historians.

"Recent discoveries made by Russian, English, and Swedish travelers in Eastern Turkestan have created a new branch of scientific research. Accounts of cities buried in the flying sands of the Tarim Desert for centuries, if not a thousand years or more, have been placed before the astonished eyes of European scholars interested in the history of Asia. . . . . .

"It need not be said that Chinese history itself is worth a careful study, and that it will repay every one who is able to view it from the standpoint of a man who is not satisfied with the enumeration of emperors and dates, but looks upon the development of that most ancient culture as the product of spontaneous growth and foreign influences.

"This culture deserves to be studied for more than one reason. The most recent phases of our own art and industry show that certain branches of our decorative art have been borrowed from the Japanese. But few have hitherto thought of analyzing the styles, whether applying to works of art or industry, which were first practised in far Japan. The civilization of this intelligent people, whether we talk of philosophy, of works of art, or general culture, rests to a great extent on the shoulders of Chinese predecessors."

Professor Hirth was born in Gotha, Germany, in 1845. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chinese customs service, under Sir Robert Hart, and, with the exception of the usual leaves of absence, his whole life has been spent in China. He was recently invited by the Russian Academy to do some important work on Chinese books and manuscripts in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg, but he preferred to accept the Columbia position. He has brought with him his entire library and collection, which will be at the service of advanced students in Chinese.

AN ATTEMPT TO "MORALIZE" THE GERMAN MUSIC-HALL.

IN both Germany and France an active campaign is just now being prosecuted against the music-halls; but while the French are merely discussing ways and means of suppressing the more objectionable of their "cafés concerts" and "cafés chantants," the Germans are attempting, with some success, to displace the "variété theatre" by substituting artistic productions of a higher order. M. Louis Lumet, a French writer who has been studying this phase of German life, gives his impressions in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris). He finds the performances in the majority of the German concert-halls commonplace and trivial. "The most important part of the entertainments," he declares, "is that furnished by gymnasts, clowns, and mimics; a few 'suggestive' songs are also thrown in." He writes further:

"The artists and literary men of Munich and Berlin are

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endeavoring to undermine the influence of such performances. The German poet, Otto Julius Bierbaum, in his novel, 'Stilpe,' voiced the hope of an 'Ueberbrett'l' or 'higher stage,' freed from vulgar plays and ridiculous clownery. His ideal was partly realized by Baron von Wolzogen, who established in January, 1901, the Buntes Theater in Berlin. This 'Ueberbrett'l,' tho constituted in harmony with Bierbaum's ideas, has conceded too much to the music-hall spirit. It has exerted, however, a wide influence, and has been taken as a model by other reform theaters."

The most interesting of all the experiments thus far made with a view to "moralizing" the German variety stage is being worked out in Munich. Says M. Lumet:

"Several months after the organization of the Buntes Theater in Berlin, a group of young artists established in Munich a 'Ueberbrett'l' called 'Die Elf Scharfrichter' (The Eleven Executioners). The poets Vedekind and Falkenberg, the composer Richard, the architect Langeinrich, and the sculptor Husken, are among the eleven cooperating in this effort. They contribute all the talent necessary to design the stage fittings and scenery, and plan the programs; and Herr Richard conducts the orchestra. Performances are given in the main hall of a brewery in the Turkenstrasse, and are attracting large audiences of the best people in Munich."

The stage of this new music-hall is described as "a marvel of ingenuity"; and the auditorium is artistically decorated. Everything which science can furnish is utilized in order to achieve unusual effects. Weird and picturesque illusions, suggesting the heavens, the sea, the far-away horizon, are produced by means of white, gray, and blue draperies reflecting electric lights. From a literary point of view the performances are excellent. The music and songs are sometimes of a classical nature. Keen satire is a feature of these entertainments, and old prejudices and conventions are wittily assailed. At the entrance of the hall is the figure of a man guillotined, symbolizing the "execution" of obsolete customs, hypocrisy, and bigotry.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE current exhibition in New York of the National Academy of Design is pronounced by *Harper's Weekly* "one of the most successful ever held" in showing the advance in the productions of the younger American painters. This is the seventy-eighth annual display arranged by the National Academy, and some four hundred pictures are exhibited. Greatest interest centers in the painting, "The Sacred Hecatomb," by Mrs. Amanda Brewster Sewell, to whom is awarded the Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 offered every year for the best figure-picture painted in the United States by an American. *The Sun* discerns real "vigor of invention" in this decorative panel, which shows a concourse of youths and maidens as they lead a string of bulls through the woodland. It says:

"The late afternoon sun strikes atwhart the leafy ground in bars of yellow, dappling the nude bodies and melting into translucence a rose-colored drapery and a tamborine that are held aloft by some of the band. The quality and accidents of the light ar erendered with truth and effectiveness, and in the animation of the figures there is an excellent reserve, which keeps the whole subject within the limits of plastic decoration."

Three Hallgarten prizes, of $300, $200, and $100, offered to

"AT THE PARTY."—By H. M. Wolcott.
Copyright, 1902, by H. M. Walcott First Hallgarten Prize.

"A GRAY MORNING."—By Leonard Ochtman.
Inness Gold Medal.

H. M. WALCOTT.

"THE SACRED HECATOMB."—By Amanda Brewster Sewell.
Thomas B. Clark Prize.

Photo. by the Misses Selby, N. Y.
LEONARD OCHTMAN.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

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painters under thirty-five years of age, are awarded respectively to H. M. Walcott, William Fair Kline, and Miss Belle Haven. Mr. Walcott's picture is entitled "At the Party," and shows groups of happy children seated on a lawn. The Inness gold medal is bestowed this year upon Leonard Ochtman for his landscape, "A Gray Morning." Says *The Sun*:

"It is one of those studies, in which this painter delights, of the country near his home at Greenwich, Conn., a scene of grassy foreground, sloping gradually up as it recedes, with a view of distant woods, blue with atmosphere. It is severely uneventful, monotonous if you will, yet represented with intimate knowledge and affection and with a suggestion of appeal to the heart, such as that of a plaintive, lyrical poem. And over this stretch of country is a large sky, in which the gray clouds lie in diagonal strata, lined like the whitish surface of a heaving sea; an effect of soft counter-currents of air, that we may never remember to have seen in a picture before and yet recognize as very true to nature. For the aerial phenomenon is the main feature of this picture, and it is interesting to note how it affects the color of the landscape, forming a lovely harmony of tranquil tone."

The exhibition is notable for several interesting portraits. Among these are included William M. Chase's "Emil Paur," John F. Weir's "Elihu Vedder," Frederic P. Vinton's "Judge Henry E. Howland," and Frank Fowler's "President Hadley."

VIEWS OF REVIEWERS ON REVIEWING.

"THE criticism of a book should seek to account for it, to analyze it, to indicate its salient characteristics, and to assign it to a place among the works of its class." This statement in regard to the function of the book reviewer is made by Mr. William Morton Payne, of the Chicago *Dial*, and was called forth by an inquiry addressed to him and to other literary critics by Mr. George Sands Goodwin, a Philadelphia journalist. Questioned further as to his view of the conscientiousness or lack of conscientiousness in modern book reviewing, Mr. Payne replied (as quoted in *The Critic*):

"It is not so much a question of conscience as it is of knowledge. A man might conscientiously enough operate an automobile or vote for free silver, but if he knows nothing of the mechanism of the automobile on the one hand or of the principles of monetary science on the other, his act is likely to bring both himself and others to grief. I am inclined to think that even newspaper reviewers do the best they can; the trouble is that they are given an absolutely impossible task. The average 'literary editor' of a daily paper, who is expected to review all the books that come to his table, can not possibly write of nine-tenths of them in other than a perfunctory manner. What he will do, if he is honest with himself, will be to maintain a sharp distinction between his reviews of books about which he really knows something and his notices of books of whose subjects he is ignorant. Where he has no right to an opinion of his own, he will remain frankly descriptive and expository."

Harry Thurston Peck, editor of *The Bookman*, thinks that it is harder to review a novel than any other kind of a book. "The book that begins well and then becomes absolutely asinine," he adds, "is the most distressing sort of book that I know of. . . . These betwixt-and-between productions waste the reader's time and also the reviewer's." He continues:

"With reference to the custom of sending prepared notices with books intended for review, I think it a most impudent and insulting custom, in so far as it assumes that these prepared notices are to be used by the reviewer as a substitute for his own opinions or as an easy way of shirking the plain duty for which he is paid. It implies that the reviewer is a sneak and a cheat, and it tries to encourage him in sneaking and in cheating. I speak only of 'prepared notices' and not of summaries of the contents of books. These last are useful in helping a reviewer to determine whether or not he cares to review the book. But 'prepared notices' are the 'green goods' of literature. . . . .

"A book reviewer and a critic are not necessarily identical. I don't believe that there are a dozen men in the United States to-day who deserve to be called literary critics, tho there are many very competent book reviewers. A literary critic needs much more in the way of equipment than a pleasant style and a perception of what is interesting. He should be saturated with a knowledge of what is best in the literature of all time, and he should have the power of searching analysis, the capacity for apt comparison, a sense of humor, and an absolutely impartial attitude. Such a critic will have at once authority, suggestiveness, and charm. Whatever book he writes of—whether it be a novel of the day or an epoch-making masterpiece—he will find in it a theme upon which he may shower the riches of a full mind—an inexhaustible wealth of allusion, illustration, and comparison, so luminous and so convincing that when the reader has laid down the criticism he feels that a final judgment has been given and that the very last word has been said."

Mr. Francis W. Halsey, until recently editor of the New York *Times Saturday Review*, is entirely out of sympathy with Professor Peck's extreme views in regard to publishers' notices. He thinks it a "wise thing" for the publisher to send out a prepared notice with his books to newspapers or periodicals of the second or third class. "Did he not do so," says Mr. Halsey, "his books would either fail of notice altogether, or he would get something that was meaningless and useless, both to him and to the public." In regard to the oft-repeated statement that modern book-reviewing is incompetent, he says:

"This criticism of current reviewing is probably true as applied to newspapers and periodicals of the second or third class, which seldom can employ trained men or women to write reviews But it is distinctly not true of newspapers and periodicals of the first class, where the best talent that can be had is constantly brought into service. The average reader, however, does not understand this. Even with the facts before him he often fails to do so. More than one instance has come to my knowledge where men of exceptional intelligence and large knowledge of the world have assumed that the publisher of a book actually paid money to a newspaper for printing an article for which the newspaper itself had already paid a writer fifteen or twenty dollars."

Mr. Edward Bok, the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, expresses the following opinion:

"I am sufficiently interested in book reviewing as a general proposition to say that so far as my opinion is concerned I do not believe in critical reviews of books. I think the tendency of the times is to guide people rather than to preach to them, and to my mind the model book review is one that tells what there is in the particular book reviewed, leaving all opinions to be formed by the reader of the review. In other words, a review should tell about a book, but not tell what any particular person thinks about it. That would entirely do away with the prepared notices sent out by publishers, which is a thing to be desired.

"When so-called 'literary criticism' becomes a help to people, then its value, to my mind, will be greatly enhanced. That sort of work would entail just as conscientious reading as an expression of opinion about a book, so that it would call for just as much honesty on the part of the reviewer. And so far as the honesty of the reviewer is concerned, I think it is in that line as it is in all other lines: if a man can't be honest in what he tries to do, he ought not to try to do it. He is wasting his time and the time of others."

The application of Mr. Bok's views could only result in the total elimination of the book-reviewer; "what would become of the Saint-Beuves, the Hazlitts, the Brunetières, the Gosses, the Saintsburys of the future?" asks Mr. Goodwin, in comment; "I doubt if there would be any such, for their usefulness would have departed. Surely literature and the world would be the loser."

INDIAN music is receiving new attention as a result of the efforts of Mr. Arthur Farwell, the young American composer. The "Wa-Wan Press," which he established in Newton Center, Mass., a year ago, has issued during recent months a series of notable compositions based on Indian melodies and folk-lore.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE A BACK NUMBER?

AT intervals we see statements in the public press, especially from English engineers, that the cantilever design has superseded the suspension bridge in the best practise, and that the bridges of the latter type now under construction will be out of date long before they are finished. A correspondent of one of the New York daily newspapers, says *Cassier's Magazine*, recently wrote as follows:

"When the problem of really consolidating the city of New York with its great neighboring cities, to the east and west, is really taken in hand, it will not be solved by suspension bridges, typical of the engineering of the early years of the last century, but rather by tunnels or by great steel tubular and girder structures, which will link the railroad systems, as well as the thoroughfares of the cities."

To this the magazine named above takes exception. In the editorial pages of its January issue it says:

"It is proper to point out that the old form of suspension bridge is an antiquated, superseded structure in exactly the same way that all old designs are antiquated and superseded. It is not the principle that is wrong; it is that the details are behind the modern methods of construction. To eliminate the suspension bridge from modern work is to deprive engineers of a form of construction which has special adaptations and which modern science can not afford to give up. Six years ago Mr. George S. Morison, in a paper presented to the American Society of Civil Engineers, stated that fifty years previous to that date the suspension bridge was regarded as the one class of structure adapted to spans of unusual length. Highway suspension bridges were built in almost all parts of the world; several railroad suspension bridges were proposed, and the one actually built across the Niagara River has done service for nearly forty years. Fifty years ago metallic bridge construction was in its infancy, and anything beyond the limit which could well be built of wood was considered an exceptional span. Altho there were a few striking exceptions, 200 feet was practically the limit of wooden truss bridge spans.

"The introduction of iron bridges changed these conditions, and a 400-foot iron span was as readily built as a 200-foot Howe truss. . . . The cheapening of the price of iron, the increased capacity of rolling-mills, and the new methods of making steel have rendered it an easier task to build a truss of 600-foot span now than it was to build a 400-foot span then. The result of this development has been that trusses have superseded suspension bridges, and where a suspension bridge would have been built forty years ago, a steel truss is now put up. Furthermore, the old suspension bridges were highway bridges, and highway traffic does not enter upon a bridge as a concentrated load, while it is generally light in proportion to the dead weight of the bridge. Important modern bridges are generally railroad bridges, and the suspension bridge has not been considered stiff enough to serve this purpose, this want of stiffness being largely due to the fact that on a single-track railroad bridge the whole moving load comes on as a concentrated load, and that on railroad bridges of modern span the moving load is large in proportion to the dead load.

"No important suspension bridge has been built since the East River bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, the design of which was shaped by the elder Roebling before his death in 1869. Since then great advances have been made in all other forms of bridge construction. While it is admitted that there is no field for suspension bridges of the dimensions of which they were formerly built, a new field is opening in structures of enormous size. If, at the present day, an 800-foot span is to be built, a truss on the beam or cantilever principle would be used; but a 2,000- or 3,000-foot span would be used; but a 2,000- or 3,000-foot span would be a case for a suspension bridge. Two things must be remembered. In a suspension bridge of any such enormous size the dead weight would be large in proportion to the live load, and the distortion due to the passage of trains would be comparatively small. Such a bridge would be built for two or more railroad tracks, its length would be much greater than that of a single train, and the condition under which a concentrated maximum load would advance as a whole upon the bridge would be rare. In the manner of the passage of loads such a bridge would resemble a highway bridge more than a short-span railroad bridge. Before, however, a suspension bridge is built which will bear the same relation to the modern steel truss that the old suspension bridge did to the wooden truss, the same advance in details must be made in suspension bridges that has been made in truss bridges. If such a bridge is to be built now, the designer must concentrate in the work of a single design all the improvements corresponding to those which truss bridge builders have spent many years in developing."

WRINKLES, AND HOW TO AVOID THEM.

IF you object to wrinkles, do not make them—this is the sum and substance of the advice given by Dr. Félix Regnault in an article in *La Nature* (Paris, December 27). Most of us are continually throwing the skin of our faces into ridges by muscular movement; this results in little harm in youth; but as soon as age begins to stiffen the skin, these ridges become permanent. Says Dr. Regnault:

"The facial muscles are the essential agents in the production of wrinkles. In a sufferer from paralysis of the face the wrinkles disappear on the side attacked, while they persist on the other, so that there are two profiles, one recalling the subject's youth, the other his real age. Death, it is said, improves the looks of some people; this is because it relaxes the muscles of the face.

BUST OF VOLTAIRE BY HOUDON.
Showing wrinkles due to old age.

"The muscles, in fact, are in a state of permanent contraction, or, in scientific parlance, of tonicity. The intensity of this contraction varies with the subject. Simple external excitement is sufficient to increase it; thus, sailors exposed to the weather contract permanently the orbicular muscles that encircle the eyes, to protect these organs, and, as is noted by Exner, wrinkles form early around the orbits.

"But generally the excitation originates in the brain. We know that the passions are indicated externally by contractions of the facial muscles, which produce temporary furrows and folds. These become precocious wrinkles in those subjects whose preoccupations are lasting. . . . Thus, constant reflection forms deep vertical wrinkles between the eyebrows. The malicious and aggressive person has little horizontal wrinkles at the beginning of the nose. . . . . .

"How do the muscles of expression form wrinkles? The muscles are fastened to the skin of the face of both extremities; by contracting they bring together these points, and thus wrinkle the skin. When, on the contrary, the muscles are fastened to the bones, they form in the aged protuberances resembling cords, which raise the skin. . . . Nothing of this kind is seen in youth. . . . . .

"Muscles produce wrinkles only in subjects somewhat advanced in age; this is because they act on a senile skin. In youth, the skin is perfectly elastic; it flies back as soon as released from stretching. We all have in a slight degree the faculty of Barnum's india-rubber man, of stretching the skin and then seeing it return to its proper dimensions.

"In the old, on the contrary, the skin loses its elasticity and hangs loosely. The muscles act on it as on inert cloth. . . . The degree of this alteration is not in constant ratio with the

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age. The skin of one subject aged forty years may sometimes have degenerated more than that of another of sixty years. This may come from exposure, for these peculiarities are always accentuated on exposed parts such as the face, neck, and hands. But it may also arise from difference of temperament, from heredity or manner of life.

"It is a curious fact that certain races seem to be exempt. The American Indians show no wrinkles at the most advanced age; therefore they are much astonished at the appearance presented by Europeans, and when they wish to caricature the Spanish priests they exaggerate the wrinkles, as is shown in the accompanying design reproduced in Wiene's 'Travels in South America.'

INDIAN VASE OF SOUTH AMERICA CARICATURING THE WRINKLED FACE OF A SPANISH PRIEST.

"Certain subjects have numerous premature wrinkles; this is due to a special and little known malady described under the name of gerontiasis. . . . . .

"The formation of wrinkles, as we have seen, depends on both the state of the skin and the muscular tonicity. This double cause furnishes a double indication regarding the treatment of h trouble.

"To prevent alteration of the skin it should be kept in perfect condition by means of douches, massage, and perspiration due to physical exercise. We should bear in mind that a good general hygiene keeps the skin from growing old as it does the other organs.

"On the other hand, contraction of the facial muscles should be diminished as much as possible. Violent feelings should be avoided, and calmness and serenity of mind should be sought; for the passions cause us to grow old.

"This is the cause of the success of the rest-cures established in America. The patient is secluded from all noise and excitement; he is told to banish every preoccupation, in order to obtain calmness of mind. While making allowance for the exaggeration that has its part in all theories that come to us from America, we must admit that this cure is based on scientific principles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSOR BELL'S EXPERIMENTS IN AEROSTATION.

IT has been announced in the daily press that Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, having become interested in flying-machines, has devised and built one on a new plan. Professor Bell, in a published interview, now denies this, but he states that he has succeeded in demonstrating a principle that has an important bearing on the development of aeronautics. Says Professor Bell:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying-machine. I haven't any flying-machine at all and have not been trying to make one.

"I am, of course, interested in the problem and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying-machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground; and that, conversely, a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying-machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion.

"My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine, and so formed that it would be suitable for use as the body of a flying-machine—and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured.

"I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

Commenting on this statement, *Electricity* (January 7) has the following to say:

"For years Professor Bell has been greatly interested in Professor Langley's experiments, which have been made near Washington, principally from a boat on the Potomac River. During last summer Professor Bell instituted a series of kite-flying experiments at his summer home on Cape Breton Island, and continued them until about a month ago.

"The results of these experiments he does not care to discuss in detail, but the announcement that he has made, coming from a scientist of his standing, proves that important progress has been made in one of the greatest problems of modern times.

"This does not necessarily mean that in a year or two kite-flying machines will be floating over our cities, but it does mean that the information that has been obtained and tabulated will probably contribute, at some future day, to the turning out of a flying-machine that will be the initial step to a new method of locomotion."

THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS IN AFRICA.

THE news that a terrible and mysterious epidemic is carrying off its tens of thousands in Central Africa excites but mild curiosity in a land so far away as this; yet in these days of rapid transit infection travels quickly, and it is possible that at some future time the "African lethargy" may inspire terror in other lands than that of its birth. The conditions now existing in Uganda, where the disease is raging with special violence, have induced the British Foreign Office to send out a royal commission to investigate, under the direction of Dr. Low of the London School of Tropical Medicine. Says *The Hospital* (December 27):

"Dr. Low, who has just returned to England, leaving the bacteriologist of the commission to pursue further inquiries, brings back with him a narrative for which it would be hard to find parallels even among the histories of the epidemics of the Middle Ages. He estimates that the disease, which first made its appearance in the Protectorate a 'few years' ago, has since that time destroyed the lives of from twenty to thirty thousand people; and he tells us that it has produced a depopulation under which great tracts of land have passed out of cultivation, and which already seriously affects the financial resources of the country. . . . . .

"The so-called 'sleeping-sickness' has been known for many years as an endemic disease of the west coast of Africa, usually confined to the belt lying between Senegambia on the north of the equator, and Loadna on the south, but extending into the Kongo at least as far as to Stanley Falls; and it was formerly occasionally imported into the West Indies, but has not been seen there since the abolition of the slave trade. Between Uganda and the Kongo there is no trade route, and the precise time and manner of the introduction into Uganda are unknown. The attendant phenomena have been seized upon by one or two writers of fiction, but, until lately, have hardly been made the subjects of serious scientific inquiry. The results of such inquiry appear to show that the malady is essentially a chronic form of meningitis, that it is produced by the presence of a 'germ' presumably bacterial, and that it is communicable from person to person through channels which have not as yet been clearly demonstrated, the general fact of infectiveness not being doubtful. It seems to differ widely from the only form of epidemic meningitis known in Europe, the so-called 'cerebrospinal,' in its chronic character, as well as in its almost invariably fatal issue, recovery or cure being practically unknown. The early symptoms are so slight that they would easily escape the notice of an unpractised observer; but the natives of Uganda have become thoroughly acquainted with them, and have brought to the hospital of the commission many commencing cases in which their diagnosis has been only too surely justified by the event. The duration varies from one month to six, and the disease is described by Dr. Low as being capable of being classed with hydrophobia as one of the most fatal that is known to mankind. More or less slowly, the early listlessness passes into coma, and the coma into death, with occasional deceptive periods of appar-

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ent improvement. No treatment appears to exert any definite influence upon either the march or the termination of the malady. A precise statement of the results obtained by the commission will, we understand, be laid before the Royal Society as soon as possible, and prior to publication elsewhere; but, in the mean time, the commissioner of the state, Colonel Sadler, is doing whatever is possible to check the advance of the disease by the enforcement of isolation; the great fear being that it may ultimately reach the railway, and may thus be carried out of the country by the way of Mombasa. So far, the only cases observed have been in people of negro race; but there can be no confidence that Europeans would be exempt if they were continuously exposed to the presumed infection."

It is noted by *The Lancet* that the disease has recently spread most rapidly eastward, on which it remarks:

"The importance of this eastward spread could not be overestimated, because, with railway communication now existing between the lake and the coast, the disease might readily at any time be carried there and find a suitable field for its spread, and then the question of transmission to India would have to be considered. Its extension north might be a menace to Egypt, as the communication via the Nile is now becoming a more frequent one."

PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MUSICAL FEELING.

THE curious result of recent experiments is that every one has an "ear" for music, altho many people do not know it, and some probably never will know it. In other words, the influence of music on the organism is the same with all. Certain combinations stimulate, others depress. The musician is simply he who is able either naturally or by education to realize these reactions and their relationship to musical art. The experiments alluded to, which were made by C. Féré and Marie Jaëll, are described by them in the *Revue Scientifique* (December 20). Parts of their account are translated below. They say:

"The musical sentiment has been attributed to an unconscious perception of rhythmic waves. However this may be, our experiments establish the existence of an unconscious reaction under the influence of such waves. The experimental demonstration of the fact that the potential energy [of the recipient] is modified with remarkable precision under the influence of the different musical intervals has a different meaning according to whether the subject is incapable of perceiving the difference between these intervals, or whether he can perceive it intuitively or from education. It is only when the man who undergoes the changes of potentiality caused by the alternation of major and minor seconds or of a note and its octave is incapable of perceiving any difference between them, that acquired culture, imagination, the emotivity of memory may be put entirely aside in searching for the cause of the effects obtained.

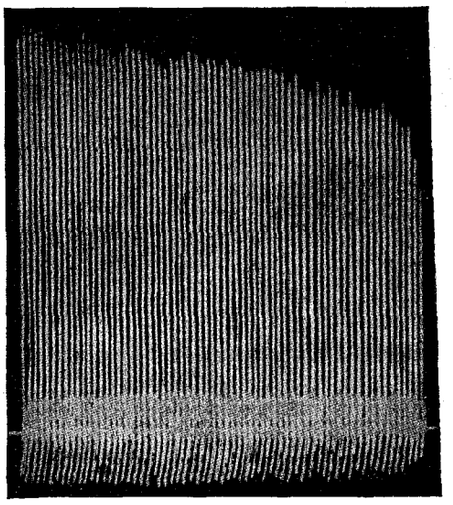
"In this case we find ourselves really face to face with primordial phenomena, which show that before any conscious artistic adaptation the release of our energy may be adapted by the most diverse proportional gradations to the multiple rhythmic combinations of the waves of the musical system."

The experiments of Féré and Jaëll have been carried on by means of Mosso's ergograph, a device that enables the experimenter to register the number and height of the finger-movements of the subject, while the finger is raising a weight in regular rhythm. The record of the instrument is called an "ergogram," and from it the work done during the time of the experiment can be absolutely measured.

"The first fact brought out by the use of this device is that certain musical intervals are exciting in their physiologic action while others are depressing. Among the former are the major third, the fourth, fifth, major and minor sixths, and the octave. The latter include the seconds, the minor third, and the diminished fifth and seventh. Say the authors:

"With the exception of the minor third, which is classed as consonant in our modern musical system, all the intervals given here as depressive are regarded as dissonant. The most lowering is the diminished fifth. The major second is the least so at first, but it becomes clearly depressive in the second series. . . . The major third, also, does not act like the other consonant intervals; following strong exciting action in the two first series it produces a sudden and abnormal depression. . . . The major sixth is the consonant interval that stimulates the energy most. The degree of excitation may vary from one day to another, but its form remains invariable. . . . . .

"In case intervals are played not separately but successively, it is shown that all may be in turn depressive or exciting; a dissonant interval may even be exciting when following a consonant interval. . . . When intervals are experimented upon alternately there are powerful oscillations of different degrees."



ERGOGRAM OF A MAJOR KEY.

ERGOGRAM OF A MINOR KEY.

The experiments seem to show that the energy is not awakened so much by the change of rhythmic waves as by their relations. One interval will even affect the result of a second after a considerable period of silence, the mind seeming to retain an acoustic image, as it were, of the first. This phenomenon has even been noticed by the authors after an hour's interruption. The experiments in general support the theory that joy and grief are connected with feelings respectively of power and weakness, since consonances determine a release of energy and dissonances arrest action and cause weakness. An interesting fact is that musical combinations that are depressing to a person at rest may be exciting to one who is fatigued, and vice versa. The authors say, in conclusion:

"These experiments seem to prove that our musical culture makes more and more perceptible to us the unconscious relations that exist between musical art and the organism. Those persons that we regard as most richly endowed have simply superior powers of penetrating the phenomena that take place within them; they feel more deeply this marvelous relation of the reactions of our organism to the principles of music. They feel more strongly that art is within them."

The illustrations show clearly the different physiological effects of music in a major and a minor key. The former sustains the strength, while with the latter it falls off rapidly.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

What the Aurora is Made of.—Recent investigations tend to show that the peculiar color of the auroral display is due to one of the newly found constituents of the atmosphere, krypton, and that the localization of the display at the poles may be due to the concentration there of the new element. The *Revue Scientifique* prints the following abstract of a lecture delivered recently on this subject before the Swiss Society of Natural

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Sciences at Geneva, by Professor Ramsay, of London, who has taken so active a part in the discovery of the new constituents of the atmosphere. Says the writer:

"At the outset he [Ramsay] recalled how after the discovery of argon by Lord Rayleigh, and the study of this gas made by him in collaboration with this scientist, he had isolated helium. From an investigation of the properties of these two gases, made specially from the point of view of the periodic classification of the elements, he concluded that there ought to exist three other simple bodies, of similar properties and of higher atomic weight. After having searched everywhere for these elements, he succeeded in finding them in the air and in isolating them by methods described elsewhere. These gases are neon, krypton, and xenon. Pursuing these investigations, the study of the specific heats of these gases has proved in the first place that they are monatomic; that of their spectra has shown among other things that the characteristic lines of krypton remain visible in the greatest dilutions in the air, which is not the case with other gases of the argon group. Going further, Professor Ramsay discovered that the characteristic green lines of krypton coincide with those of the aurora borealis in the same region of the spectrum, whence he concluded that the well-known green coloration of the aurora is due to the presence of krypton in the polar regions of the atmosphere, and in fact, with the aid of an arrangement that he describes, Ramsay has produced with krypton alone a phenomenon that is a reproduction of the aurora borealis on a small scale. It remains to explain how the krypton tends to accumulate near the poles. This the London professor has done by a very ingenious theoretical calculation based on the difference of the ratio of the two specific heats, as observed in the monatomic and biatomic gases that make up the earth's atmosphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMBUSTIBLE STEAMBOATS.

A PROTEST against the construction of costly decorated fire-traps in the form of steamboats is made in *The Engineering News*, which claims that some of the newest and supposedly finest examples of American marine architecture are being built in this way. It says:

"A number of years ago a passenger steamer of the Fall River Line took fire while lying at the wharf, and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of those on board, she burned so rapidly that the few persons who happened to be on board barely escaped with their lives. We said in comment at the time that the occurrence was an object-lesson which ought to be heeded as to the certainty of a great holocaust should one of these floating fire-traps take fire during a trip when crowded with passengers.

"But object-lessons go too often unheeded, even by those who most ought to profit by them. As stated in another column, a new million-dollar passenger steamer is to be built for the Fall River Line, and we learn that its interior finish will be 'particularly elaborate, the woodwork being pine, decorated with carving, particolor frescoes, and heavy gilding.' In other words, so far as at present appears, the new vessel will be another floating fire-trap. If any one doubts the accuracy of this term, we invite their attention to the records of the terrible fire which destroyed the docks and several vessels of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at Hoboken in the summer of 1900. That fire took place on board ocean steamers, which in comparison to a typical American river or Sound steamboat are like a building of slow-burning construction compared to a typical 'balloon frame' structure. That fire occurred, moreover, in a harbor where the most perfect fire-fighting facilities in the world were at command; yet it was not until the lapse of many hours and the sacrifice of many lives that the fires on these steamers were finally quenched.

"Why should not the Fall River Line managers heed such lessons as these in the construction of their new vessel? Instead of lavishing money on a mass of 'pine decorated with carving and heavy gilding,' why not devote a little expenditure to safeguarding the lives of passengers? It is to be noted that even the poor excuse of economy, which used to be given in defense of fire-trap construction, does not now hold. The soft and readily inflammable woods like pine are now almost as high-priced and costly as the hard woods. It is true that the latter are more expensive to work with carvers and jig-saws; but 'floating palaces' can be built without the use of these forms of decoration, and with no loss in artistic effect.

"We believe it is entirely within the resources of engineers and marine architects to build a river or Sound steamer in which passengers' lives will be fairly secure against danger from fire. A large part of the upper works and interior finish could be made of incombustible materials, and where the use of wood is necessary it could be treated by some fire-retardent process."

Lemon Juice and Typhoid.—The daily press has been giving considerable prominence to a statement credited to Dr. Asa Ferguson of London that lemon-juice kills the typhoid bacillus in drinking-water. Says *The Medical Record*, commenting on this:

"Altho it has long been known that citric acid is a powerful germicide, Dr. Ferguson is apparently the first one to popularize lemonade on such a basis. The wholesale and effective manner in which a teaspoonful of lemon-juice will destroy the pathogenic micro-organisms in a glass of water is certainly astonishing if not spectacular. It is from both of these points of view that the experiment appeals to the public. The Chicago board of health hastens in its disinterested and public-spirited way to confirm the conclusion, and the boon is launched accordingly. Something more than this confirmation will be needed by the profession before the adaptability of this wonderful discovery can be demonstrated. If in the end, however, it can be proven that lemon-juice or citric acid can do all that has been promised, Dr. Ferguson will deserve all due credit for practically applying a new principle of typhoid prevention. In the mean time it may be somewhat comforting for the people to believe that they are protected from infection by the use of this new drink, but it is hardly fair to encourage them to feel any safety against the infected oyster merely because a few drops of lemon-juice are sprinkled over its surface."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN the practise of telegraphy," says *Cassier's Magazine* (December), "it is an easy matter to transmit messages automatically from one wire into another by means of what are termed repeaters, the current strength employed in that art being of sufficient strength to operate apparatus that virtually takes the place of the operator's ear and hand, at a repeating-station. By the use of the repeater it is feasible to operate circuits extending over several thousand miles without human intervention. In telephony, however, the current available is so exceeding weak that attempts to operate automatic telephone-repeaters, or relays, analogous to those used in telegraphy over unlimited distances have been futile. . . . The value of a practical device of this nature in telephony is obvious, and as an incentive to inventors the president of one of the largest American telephone companies a few years ago offered a prize of $1,000,000 for a practical telephone relay, but without a successful claimant."

"A test has been made at Montreal," says *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, December 11), "of a device to check the speed of vessels in an emergency. . . . The vessel's speed is checked by means of fins, controlled from the wheel-house, which open at right angles to the vessel's side. The experiments were made with the Government steamer *Eureka*, 103 feet long, 22 feet wide, and of 200 tons capacity. The fins were 10 feet long and 3½ feet wide, made of ⅜-inch boiler-plate. To hold the fins at right angles there are water-cushions worked by rods and pistons from the fin. The cylinders in which the pistons work are four in number, each 13 inches long with 5 inches of water pressure, and when the boat was running 11 knots there was no jar when the apparatus was applied. By using one fin only a vessel may be swung upon her own axis. Under a speed of 8 miles an hour the *Eureka* was brought to a full stop in her own length when the fins only were used, and in half her length when her engines were reversed."

"IGNOBLE uses of electricity have sometimes the attraction of novelty, and an interest of this kind attaches to a recent surreptitious use of the electric current discovered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New Jersey," say *The Western Electrician* (November 29). "It seems that in a show recently put on in a Jersey City theater it was the part of a caged lion to roar on several occasions on the approach of the heroine of the drama, which was entitled 'The Lion's Bride.' An animal expert who saw the show informed an officer of the society that the lion's roars were caused by pain and not by anger or a desire to eat the bride. He also said that he believed the pain was due to electricity. The officer visited the theater and found that the bottom of the lion's cage, which was of iron, was connected with electric wires and made the lion roar whenever the current was turned on. He notified the manager that the electricity must be omitted, even if the lion refused to roar without it. The order was obeyed, and the cruelty and deception were stopped at once.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PROPOSED LITERARY CRUSADE ON BEHALF OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

FATHER P. A. SHEEHAN, the author of "My New Curate" and "Luke Delmege," has been urging Roman Catholic young men to train themselves in literary and intellectual study. In a letter to the London *Catholic Times*, he voices the hope that in this way there may be developed "a number of strong masculine thinkers whose example and influence will be of immeasurable importance to the interests of the Church in England." The Chicago *New World* (Rom. Cath.) applies his advice to American conditions in a spirited editorial (December 27.) It declares:

"If we take up our leading American Catholic periodicals and examine them critically, we have some cause to feel startled at the absence of men as contributors. Man, with his reason, his courage, his alleged superiority, is not very greatly in evidence as literary producer. The Christmas numbers of our Catholic exchanges—intended to be the best of the year—show woman's hand more than they do man's. With two or three notable exceptions even the few men who do contribute to them say little that is worth saying, except in poetry. Woman is managing to say a good deal in every way. She is not discussing theology to any great extent, but she is saying much with regard to science, art, literature, sociology, political economy, and a number of other things about which men are keeping silent. Everybody knows that the American woman, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, is producing most of our fiction.

"We are not censuring her because of her literary activity; far from it. As we see it, woman is doing right in going forward if God has given her strength to do so. But what are our men doing? Why are they silent with regard to so many questions that are vital? Have they not ability to think? Are they too indolent to put their thoughts on paper? Are they so wedded to business that they consider all things else trivial? Clergymen occasionally contribute articles to the Catholic press, but even they appear too rarely. Considering the training they receive they are capable of helping immeasurably in this. Look at the vast number of vital subjects waiting discussion. A living journal is made by discussing issues that are really vital. It is the cold, unadorned truth that, in this day and place, we do not need long dissertations, however able, on the meaning of Dante's poetry, or the symbolism of Raffael's work, so much as we do clear statements with regard to living questions. Here in Chicago Socialism is being sowed broadcast. What priest or layman is saying aught of it in any Catholic journal? Christian Science, we are informed, numbers thousands of followers. We are told, furthermore, that not a few Catholics have accepted it. Who, familiar with the facts, is showing up its evil tendency in the pages of the Catholic press? Theosophy, too, has its votaries, even among our people. Who is showing it blasphemous, as it is? The New-Thought movement is a fad? Yes; but it is seductive, dangerous, deathly, and hundreds of thousands of souls that ought to be Christian—many of them Catholic—are being led into it, and no one is saying a word. A pretentious New-Thought magazine is published in Chicago, Ella Wheeler Wilcox associate editor, and it is being read by Catholics (many of us have a habit of reading everything that comes along), and no one, apparently, thinks it necessary to show that the New Thought is a jumble of practically all the heresies condemned by the church, and something peculiarly dangerous. Sunday after Sunday *The Record Herald* of this city, in a department entitled 'The Battleground of Modern Thought,' presents articles by atheists, spiritists, infidels, 'higher' critics, and a rout of other frowsies; yet no one sees in that department a devil's-brew and a peril. Why? We do not know. We do know that many Catholics read *The Record Herald*.

"Now, here is work for our Catholic thinkers if they will do it. It is necessary those deathly influences should be counteracted. As we see it, the battle is over between Protestantism and the church. Protestantism as a force is all but spent. We are face to face with paganism revived, with pantheism, atheism, Socialism, and black naturalism. Those are vital questions; and there are others. Clear analysis of these, showing their real character, would save many souls from going astray."

The Baltimore *Catholic Mirror* adds:

"If the zealous members of the church's laity, if the clear-sighted men of the clergy would prepare the way in their own day and time for the safeguarding and the advancement of the church's interests and those of religion and morality in the future, they must do so by present advocacy of the claims of the Catholic press to support.

"Within the past few years there has been a steady upward movement of Catholic journals. Few there are which are not better conducted than a decade of years ago; few in which there is not evidence of honest industry and intelligent effort. On the whole, proportionate to their support and beyond it, editors and managers are doing their part, and their success in the production of a great press is limited only by the indifference and even antagonism of those who should be their most willing colaborers."

THE ENDURING INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE.

BEHIND all the debates of the Biblical critics lie the potency of the Bible's appeal to the human heart and its permanent value as literature and history. In an address delivered before a Bible-study rally in Chapel Hill, N. C., and printed in *The University of North Carolina Magazine* (December), Dr. C. Alphonso Smith endeavors to estimate the enduring influence of the Bible as a factor in the world's life. He says:

"The Bible is a part of world-literature. The Koran is literature, but the Bible is a literature. With the exception of the novel and the editorial, both of which arose in the eighteenth century, there is hardly a type of modern literature or form of modern discourse that may not be found in the Bible. Throughout your college course you will come in contact with no book whose purely literary claims equal those of the Bible. I yield to no one in my admiration of the classical literatures, of the modern literatures, and of the more technical literature of scientific achievement. But in vividness and intensity, in elevation of appeal, in the extent of her literary empire, and in the duration of her sovereignty, the Bible takes easy and secure precedence. The most advanced nations of the world are the children of her fireside; the centuries themselves have been but handmaidens in her service. There is no modern literature worthy the name that has not felt her influence; there is no regnant people whose strivings she has not shepherded.

"Not only is the Bible a literature in itself, but it is a literature that has peculiarly influenced the literature of which our own is a part. From Cædmon to Kipling English literature is permeated by Bible thought and Bible diction. The first coherent words of English speech that have come down to us are Cædmon's hymn, a hymn which is not only Biblical in its phraseology but which is itself a paraphrase of the first verse of Genesis. Of Shakespeare's use of the Bible, Bishop Charles Wordsworth says: 'Take the entire range of English literature, put together our best authors who have written upon subjects not professedly religious or theological, and we shall not find, I believe, in them all united, so much evidence of the Bible having been read and used, as we have found in Shakespeare alone.'

"'Bacon's acquaintance with Holy Writ,' says Prof. J. Scott Clark, in his 'Study of English Prose Writers,' 'is almost equal to that of Shakespeare, and the works of both unite with many modern masterpieces in testifying to the value of the English Bible as a literary model.' Professor Corson thinks that Chaucer made greater use of the Bible than did even Shakespeare. 'Given any thousand consecutive lines,' he says, 'taken at random from Shakespeare and from Chaucer, and it will be found, I think, that the proportion of allusions in those of the latter will be greater than in those of the former.'

"Are the more modern writers equally indebted to the Bible? 'I have found,' says Dr. Henry Van Dyke, in 'The Poetry of Tennyson,' 'more than four hundred direct references to the Bible in the poems of Tennyson.' It may be confidently stated that Browning draws far more themes from the Bible than does Tennyson. 'Intense study of the Bible,' says Coleridge, 'will

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keep any writer from being vulgar in point of style.' Ruskin tells us that in his childhood, as a part of his home education, his mother required him to commit to memory select chapters from the Bible. 'And truly,' says this master of English prose, 'tho I have picked up the elements of a little further knowledge . . . and owe not a little to the teaching of many people, this maternal installation of my mind in that property of chapters, I count very confidently the most precious, and, on the whole, the one *essential* part of all my education.'

"When Kipling's 'Recessional' appeared, in June of 1897, readers seemed surprised at the Hebraic note that runs through it. They need not have been. Kipling's 'Seven Seas' (1896) is as Hebraic in mood and diction as is any single play of Shakespeare or any equal number of pages from the 'Canterbury Tales.' Indeed, a recent French critic, M. le Viscomte Robert d'Humieres, goes so far as to complain that Kipling is 'yet entangled with Christianity,' and that 'the evangelical shroud wraps him even to the heart.' "

Passing on to a consideration of the Bible as a source of inspiration to the public speaker, Dr. Smith says:

"The Greek and Latin rhetoricians urge upon the speaker the desirability of putting himself in touch with his hearers by utilizing some incident, illustration, or allusion that will establish a bond of sympathy between the orator and his auditors. They urge him to appeal to a fund of common memories and common associations; for an allusion wins half its power from its relation to the hearer's own life and experience. Did it ever occur to you how perfectly the English Bible meets this need? The same book lies open upon the desk of the scholar and the pine table of the peasant. 'If you touch upon one of its narratives,' says Dr. Van Dyke, 'every one knows what you mean. If you allude to one of its characters or scenes, your reader's memory supplies an instant picture to illuminate your point.'

"No one who was present at the National Democratic convention held in Chicago six years ago can forget the scene that followed these words: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' A study of Mr. Bryan's speeches will show that much of his power is due to his familiarity with the Bible and to his readiness of citation. A distinguished lawyer of this State won a hopeless case, so he told me, by reading to the jury with appropriate (?) comment the story of Joseph. He wished to impress upon the jurymen the insufficiency and untrustworthiness of circumstantial evidence; and for this purpose he dwelt eloquently upon the episode of the bloody coat, the garment shown by Potiphar's wife, the piece of money in each sack, and the silver cup in Benjamin's sack. The prisoner was promptly acquitted, tho the revenue officers had found several barrels of newly made whisky concealed in his barn.

"The telling use made of the Bible by Burke and Webster and Lincoln in their greatest speeches is too well known to need more than a passing mention. Senator Vance had so communed with the Bible that his style, especially in passages of heightened emotion, as in his best perorations, became almost as Biblical as that of Bunyan. . . . 'The Bible,' says Arnold in a letter to his mother, 'is the only book well enough known to quote as the Greeks quoted Homer, sure that the quotation would go home to every reader, and it is quite astonishing how a Bible sentence clinches and sums up an argument.' "

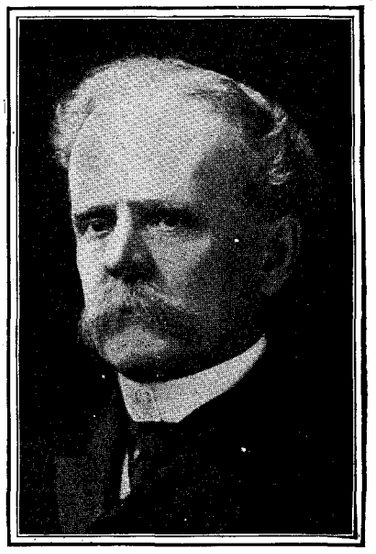
In conclusion, Dr. Smith observes that the year just closed has witnessed not only a diminution of sectarian bitterness and of denominational bigotry, but also an increased interest in the Bible:

"Never before has the Bible been studied by so many persons or with such patient scrutiny of its minutest details. The first paragraph of the famous address recently delivered by Dr. Delitzsch before the German Emperor contains this tribute to the world-wide interest that is now being taken in Bible study: 'To what end this toil and trouble, in distant, inhospitable, and danger-ridden lands? Why all this expense in ransacking to their utmost depths the rubbish heaps of forgotten centuries? Why this zealous emulation on the part of the nations to secure the greatest number of mounds for excavation? And whence, too, that constantly increasing interest, that burning enthusiasm, born of generous sacrifice, now being bestowed on both sides of the Atlantic on the excavations of Babylonia and Assyria? One answer echoes to all these questions—*the Bible.*'

"Of President Roosevelt's recent address on the Bible 80,000 English copies were circulated, and 10,000 Spanish copies. On July 4 of this year the 1,700 teachers attending the Summer School Conference rose to a man to second the resolution favoring 'the recognition of the Bible in our public schools.' The same stand was taken by the National Educational Association in annual meeting at Minneapolis. The American Bible Society declare that their receipts for the last year exhibit 'increase in every department,' and that now 'seven-tenths of the population of the world have the Bible in their own language.' A century ago just one-fifth of the population of the world had the Bible in their own language."

THE CONGREGATIONALISM OF TO-MORROW.

RECENT happenings within the ranks of Congregationalism would seem to indicate that this denomination is on the eve of several important departures from its traditional policy. Expressions of dissatisfaction with present Congregationalist progress are frequent. The Boston *Congregationalist* notes the increasing number of ministers from other denominations — such as Drs. Crane, Cadman, Jefferson, and Gunsaulus —who are occupying prominent places in the Congregationalist pulpit. "A denomination which has not life in itself to furnish its own ablest leaders," observes *The Congregationalist*, "can not grow—can not maintain its best traditions, nor inspire faith in its own men, nor foster enthusiasms to carry on its own work." And the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, moderator of the National Council, declares, in a lately issued statement to the churches, that Congregationalism is "marking time rather than moving forward." "Our membership," he adds, "is not increasing as swiftly as it should, altho in the decade from 1890 to 1900 our growth more than kept pace with that of the population." Dr. Bradford suggests:



THE REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D., Moderator to the Congregationalist churches of the United States.

(1) That the time has come for a general unification of missionary and benevolent activities according to methods now prevailing in the business world. One great missionary meeting should be held annually at which all phases of missionary activity should be presented and discussed.

(2) That some plan should be devised for bringing ministers and churches together. There are now more than a thousand Congregationalist churches without any regular pastoral service. Each local conference or state association should appoint a committee on the pastorate which should mediate between vacant churches and ministers wishing fields of service.

(3) That a more vital fellowship be established between the Congregationalist churches. This need not interfere with the entire liberty of each local church.

(4) That the coming Lenten season be devoted to special meditation, sermons, and meetings, for the purpose of promoting the "realization of God" and considering the special problems of Congregationalism.

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The Congregationalist heartily indorses Dr. Bradford's suggestions. It says:

"Some churches are beginning the year with special efforts during the week of prayer to realize afresh the presence of God, and bring before the community the necessity of cultivating the religious spirit. Others, probably an increasing number, find the associations of the Lenten season more helpful in directing public attention to the life of the soul with God. Every day this year will be marked by prayer of every one who loves the welfare of American Congregationalism and longs to see it do its part toward making the whole Christian society a habitation of God through the spirit. . . . . .

"Our churches have business on hand of vital importance. Are they alive to it? The years of the new century are moving forward rapidly. It is hardly excusable for the churches to hold annual meetings merely for pleasant reunions of ministers and delegates, or to discuss abstract themes which are as well treated elsewhere. A grave responsibility rests on the committees who prepare the programs for the local and state conferences of churches. We second Dr. Bradford's suggestions and supplement them by urging those who plan for assemblies to see that themes of greatest importance have such consideration as will lead to practical results in the growing of the spiritual power and the enrichment of the service of Congregational churches throughout the whole country."

The Chicago *Advance* (Congregationalist) is more critical. It comments:

"Many other 'outlooks' are telling also what they see and what needs to be done; that we ought to get together, and instead of Congregational churches have a Congregational Church, which should have power over ministers and churches to say, 'You stay here or you go there.' But about every ecclesiastical plan has been tried in the course of the centuries, and every one has its drawbacks. It is an open question whether or not we should be any happier or gain so very much if we had a polity as ecclesiastically iron-bound and closely riveted as that of the Catholic Church. It is also a debatable question whether or not we should gain very much by changing or reducing our creed to the minimum; churches which have done this have not found the people thronging their doors.

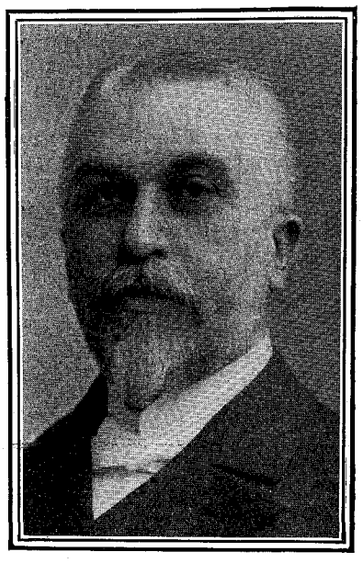
"The truth is that Jesus Christ came to save sinners, and the Christian church was organized to do this work with him. If it has come to that point where we do not believe that men have done any evil, or that Jesus Christ can save them, or that they need salvation, then our mission as a church or churches is gone. When the spiritual life ceases, the ecclesiastical organization and the house of worship will go in spite of all efforts to save them. It is the spiritual life in believers also that needs to be strengthened; when this has power in it, many other things take care of themselves. Men are not in sympathy with the church until they are in sympathy and accord with Jesus Christ. Men do not love their fellow men rightly until they first love God. It is a union of hearts that is needed first, and then the union of churches is easy. The Congregationalism of to-morrow will depend upon what we are steering for."

The New York *Observer* (Presb.) says:

"The issue is clearly this, Will the Congregationalism of the future be of an historic or a hybrid type? By historic we do not mean anchored slavishly to the past, but rooted in the past while blossoming in the present and bearing fruit in the future. If the Congregational Church in the twentieth century is to be simply an Adullam's Cave, into which every one who is disgruntled or out of sorts with his neighbors runneth, it will have small reason for continuing to be; but if, as we believe and hope, the evangelical content will be preserved, whether expressed with an emphasis on the Calvinistic or the Arminian side, a great work both at home and abroad will be accomplished by this honorable body of believers in the coming age. There is room for all Christian workers in this broad land who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, and the Presbyterian Church may well afford to say to its Congregational neighbor in the words of Abraham to Lot: 'If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left.'"

THE "NEW EVANGELISM" AND ITS DANGERS.

THE so-called "passing" of the religious revival has been used as a text for many disquisitions in the religious press of late. It seems more difficult than ever before to stir the religious consciousness of great masses of men and women. The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, who notes this fact in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (January 3), indicates that while men have been looking for spectacular results, an unobtrusive, but none the less influential, revival of the evangelistic spirit has "assumed a definite form and is moving on to a definite result." He writes:



THE REV. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN, D.D., of Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Moody's work was marked by great union meetings, covering entire cities, for which the largest halls were scarcely adequate. Dr. Finney preached in the churches, but to vast crowds, and amid deep excitement that stirred communities to their depths. So did Whitefield and Wesley. The present movement is within the local congregations. There is no special change in preaching, unless it be an access of unction and directness. There is little demand for professional evangelists, especially in the larger cities. There is some concerted action in presbyteries, but chiefly by way of mutual assistance among neighboring pastors. The whole movement is 'without observation'; the churches have simply awakened to find, in some fresh and unusual sense, 'the kingdom of God among them.'

"The chief note of this movement is emphasis upon personal work. This, not in organized methods, as the Sunday-schools, young people's societies and the like, but in an individual way for individuals. It is not a city evangelism that is now current; nor a denominational. It is not the work of some great leader. No famous name, no startling method, marks it. It is therefore little spoken of in the daily press; it may be existent and vital where the public does not recognize it. For it means just that Christian men and women are freshly and deeply moved to bring the Gospel into saving contact with the non-Christian men and women nearest them."

Now every type of revival, or evangelism, declares Dr. Hamlin, has its perils. Dr. Finney preached with heart-searching power, but "so indiscriminately as to lead to many morbid experiences and to the cruel wounding of many tender consciences." Mr. Moody failed to "gather into the organized life of the churches the converts of his great meetings." The average evangelist "finds it difficult to work in due subordination to pastors and their plans; his labors, even when apparently fruitful, are too often unsettling, and in the end almost disastrous." We quote further:

"None of these perils attend the present movement, or will attach to it if it pursues its present course. But it has perils distinctively its own; and as the movement is spreading—has already spread to several of the larger denominations—it seems important for the cause of Christ that the situation should be clearly and frankly recognized.

"Pastors are urging their people to be evangelists within their own congregations and their circles of business and social life. They are exhorted to commend Christ to individuals and urge him upon their acceptance. This work is no doubt as important as it is sadly neglected by the average Christian. But it is also

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extremely delicate, requiring the best sanctified tact. There is real danger that zeal may outrun knowledge. In pastors, who realize what might be done, and want to set all their people at work. In the people, who feel the call to be of God, can not wait to ascertain their fitness, or to get the requisite training; but imagine that they have only to accost the first man or woman that they meet."

The first requisite, observes Dr. Hamlin, of a tactful and hopeful approach to any one on the subject of religion is a clear recognition that "nothing is so intensely personal and sacred as the relation of a man to his God."

"This fact is often overlooked; and is particularly liable to be overlooked in times of revival. Jesus himself, however, does not overlook it. 'Behold!' he says; 'I stand at the door and knock!' That knock asks for admission; hence, of course, concedes the right of him within to open or not as he will. Too often, in excess of zeal, we ignore that right and want to put men into the 'kingdom of God' by force and arms. Such zeal, no doubt, springs from a keen sense of their peril outside—of what they are losing; of how wickedly they are disregarding and dishonoring the Savior. Still, if he respects their personality, will not invade it, will be content with using persuasion and entreaty, we certainly should follow his example."

Another imminent peril is that of "misleading men as to their dependence upon the personal approach for their own salvation." We quote again:

"Incidents are very commonly told of men who have spent their lives in Christian communities, and in attendance upon Christian churches, saying: 'I have lived fifty or sixty years here and no one has ever spoken to me about my salvation.' Now, this is no doubt a serious indictment of the Christian people among whom they have lived, but it is no excuse whatever for themselves. The salvation of Christ has been many times explained to them from the pulpit; offered to them and pressed upon their acceptance. They have always known that such offers were meant for them; that Jesus longs for their salvation. Their duty has always been to accept him, and can be neither increased nor diminished by the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of their neighbors; zeal should not blind us to the truth at this point, nor lead us to even imply that any excuse based on the failure of others can be accepted by God."

This note of warning, concludes Dr. Hamlin, is raised "in the first stages of a movement which promises to be protracted and widespread, and which can not fail to be immeasurably useful."

MODERN RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN GREECE.

THE current notion that the religious thought of the Greek Church and people is marked by stagnation and dead formalism will evidently require some modification in the light of the new "History of the Oriental Churches from 1453–1898," by Prof. A. Diomedes Kyriakos, of the University of Athens. The work has been promptly translated into German by Dr. E. Rausch, and from his translation we glean the following particulars:

In recent decades, it has been the constant endeavor of the theological and religious leaders of the Orthodox Church of Greece to keep in constant touch with religious movements in the churches of Western Europe. Greece has by no means been isolated in its church life, but has to a greater or less extent reflected the various schools that have come to the front in Germany, France, and Italy. Even the extreme radical thought has found enthusiastic followers among the Hellenes. One of these radical champions was the popular philosopher and lay-preacher Makrikis, who even claimed to be the son of the Mother of God and a brother of Jesus Christ, and asserted that the predictions concerning the two witnesses in Rev. xi. 11–13 were fulfilled in him. He was condemned by a synod held in Athens, and, after an imprisonment of two years, died in prison. His followers still number thousands.

The Deismos of the French Theophilanthropists was reflected in a type of religious advanced philosophy in Greece called Theosebismus, the chief representative of which was Kairis, who had been educated in France. His leading work, expounding his system, is entitled "Gnostike," or "Science of Knowledge." In addition, there have been advocates of modern rationalistic, positivistic, and materialistic philosophies among the advanced religious thinkers of Greece, while the strictly modern type of the German skeptical school has an enthusiastic representative in the satirical writer Laskaritos and the dramatic poet Kleon Rhangubas, whose "Julian the Apostate" is an older companion piece to Isbeni's "Emperor and Galileans." The tendency of this school is largely negative and destructive. Darwinism has most devoted followers in a number of professors in the University of Athens, who have been so pronounced in declaring that this philosophy is absolute truth that they thereby called forth the opposition of the Holy Synod and of the Cultus Ministry. Books like Buchner's "Kraft und Stoff" have appeared in several Greek translations, while the skeptical naturalism of Comte and Littré has been spread through the works of Papadiamantopulos, and, in the modified form of a new mysticism, by Plato Drakulis in his work "Light from Within," in which the woman cultus and altruism of Comte appear in combination with ancient Christian Gnostic and Buddhistic doctrines.

Quite naturally the spread of such neological thought has aroused the concern of those more conservatively inclined, who began to look around for material to counteract the influences of the liberal agitators. They found what they wanted chiefly in the apologetical writings of German and French theologians, and of these a large number have been translated, even where on subordinate matters they conflicted with the peculiar tenets of the Orthodox Church. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic writers were selected. Luthardt's apologetical lectures were done in modern Greek shortly after their first appearance, and of French works the chief contribution was Guizot's "Meditations sur la Religion Chrétienne," as also Flammarion's "Dieu dans la Nature." The "Philosophical Studies" of Nicolas were translated by Vrailoz, the representative of the Greek Government in St. Petersburg and Paris. The leading Roman Catholic work translated was Scheidemacher's "The Life of the Soul."

In addition to these translations, Greek theologians have done a fair amount of independent work in this direction, and Kyriakos praises the writers of this school for the width of their vision, their researches dealing with philosophical as well as theological problems. Vrailoz himself is the author of several good works, among them one entitled "God and the Ethical Laws." The pious jurist Johannes Skaltzunis is, however, the leading author of positive writings, especially of an apologetical character, among the modern Greeks, the titles being such as "Religion and Science," "Psychological Studies," "The Harmony of Science and Christianity," and in the *Anaplesis* (*Reform*), the best of modern theological journals in Greece, he has published thorough discussions on "Christology" and related topics. In all of these writings Skaltzunis shows that he is perfectly at home in modern science and theology.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS is taking the lead in a movement to erect, within the shadow of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a Henry Ward Beecher memorial building, in which Mr. Beecher's remains shall rest. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed toward this project.

THE second Sunday in February has been appointed a day of special prayer for students in all institutions of learning and in all lands. The committee which issues the call for its observance represents the World's Student Christian Federation, as organized in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, India, Japan, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and other lands.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his installation as rector of St. George's Church, New York. A reception was held on New Year's Day, attended by Bishop Potter, Mayor Low, and many others whose names are known far beyond the borders of the city. On the following Sunday, at a special anniversary service arranged by a committee of the vestry, with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman, the principal addresses were made by Bishop Doane, of Albany, and by Mr. R. Fulton Cutting.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN ALLIANCE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA and Japan, it is thought, are destined to become the United States of Asia. They are drawing closer to each other every day. The absorption of the celestial empire by that of the Mikado is the form which the union is assuming. The matter is presented in an interesting way by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which says that a close union between China and Japan is written in the book of fate. No one can doubt "the speedy formation of a new federation, the United States of Asia, whose motto will be: the Far East for the Asiatics." The aggressive part in all this will be played by the Japanese:

"Students of things political, whose interest has been aroused by the recent displays of Chinese-Japanese sympathy, are following this movement with attention. They foresee a counterpart in the Far East of the Franco-Russian alliance of Europe—a force that will balance the military and commercial influence of the civilized nations in China. May one not go even further and prophesy the continual absorption of the apathetic and corrupt middle kingdom by the empire of the rising sun? . . . . There certainly exists a real understanding between China and Japan. The middle kingdom offers but a passive resistance to those who would possess it by force. Its peaceful conquest need present no difficulties to the Mikado's subjects. All the authorities in Peking favor the idea."

These two powerful nations of the Far East have every inducement, it is added, to form a close alliance. The realization of this possibility is but a question of time. Thus will the great problem of China be solved. What European Power would be bold enough to involve itself with the political or commercial interests of two allied countries, of which one disposed of the brute force of numbers and the other of limitless energy and vitality? The formidable strength of these United States of Asia would revive the famous theory of the yellow peril, which has as yet been assigned to the distant future.

There is confirmation of these ideas in the views expressed by Chinese native papers. These sheets take pains to lay before their readers the perils of China and the power of Japan. Thus the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) says that Russia is bound to expand in Asia at the expense of China owing to "the bigoted conservatism" of the Chinese, and it hints at the necessity of "brilliant diplomacy" to save the middle kingdom. It moralizes on this theme and then makes flattering references to Japan. We are indebted to *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) for the following translation of the Chinese paper's remarks:

"A country can not avoid the danger of being absorbed by other countries, so long as it depends upon them for support and is not able to act independently. Of all the countries in Asia, Japan is the only one that may be called independent in the full sense of the word. All the other countries have lost their independence either wholly or partially. For instance, Annam has been annexed by France; Burma has been taken possession of by Great Britain. Lying between Burma and Annam we find a small country, named Siam, which appears to be still retaining its independence. That Siam has been able to preserve its independence is ascribed by many people to the fact that the King of Siam is a very enlightened and progressive ruler, who has set about introducing Western civilization into his country sufficiently early to save it from becoming a dependency of some other country more powerful than itself. In fact the King of Siam has been pursuing a course of reform somewhat similar to that taken by the Emperor of Japan. But the results of the actions of the enlightened rulers of the two countries are very different. Since the beginning of its career of reform, Japan seems to have progressed by leaps and bounds, and to-day it has gained a high position in the family of nations. . . . Both Japan and Siam have practically followed the same course of reform and the rulers of both countries are equally enlightened and progressive. Yet Japan has become powerful and fully independent, while Siam remains weak and only nominally independent. How do we account for this difference? The secret is that in Japan the common people are as much in favor of reform as their Emperor is, and they possess all the qualities necessary to independence; while in Siam, altho the King hails every measure of reform with delight, the common people do not seem to care much about it, and behave as if they were prepared to become the slaves of other races at any moment."

There is one native Chinese paper, the *Sin Pao* (Peking), which denounces Japan and Japanese ideas. The only true liberty is that of China and the Chinese. Let there be no Chinese adoption of Japan and the Japanese. We rely once more upon *The Celestial Empire*, which translates this old-fashioned Chinese organ thus:

"The Chinese enjoy the greatest liberty, and the Japanese and Westerners are under the greatest bondage. There may be a great many people who hold a different opinion from ours and say 'popular liberty originated in the West and afterward flew into Japan, but is unknown in China up to this day. What absurdity you utter when you say that the Chinese enjoy more liberty than the Westerners!' Our answer would be as follows: The laws in Japan and in the West are both too numerous and too severe. All the people are bound to serve in the army for a certain number of years, during which they are liable to be transferred to any place at any time by their general and are not permitted to disobey the order. This is one instance of bondage. All the children in the country are bound to attend school at a certain age. This is another instance of bondage. When an author wants to print a book, he has to ask for copyright. This is a third instance of bondage. Before a man can establish a newspaper, he must apply for a certificate from his Government, sanctioning him to do so. This is a fourth instance of bondage. Furthermore, there are fixed regulations, governing all companies and firms. Thus the merchants and tradesmen are deprived of their liberty. All marriages must be reported to a certain department for registration. Thus, there is no liberty between husband and wife. Besides, there are such taxes as the stamp-tax, which curtails the liberty of selling goods; the limited-company tax, which interferes with the liberty of establishing companies; and the cattle tax, which limits the liberty of rearing animals. Even the members of Parliament in constitutional monarchies and the presidents of republics are not given sufficient liberty to rule over the people, as is evidenced by the fact that these high functionaries are elected by the people themselves. Judging by the above facts, can any impartial person say that the Japanese and Westerns are not under bondage?"

POETRY IN WORLD-POLITICS.

ANGLO-GERMAN animosities have been embittered—if that were possible—through the instrumentality of verse. The ball was set rolling by Rudyard Kipling, who brought out in the London *Times* a piece dealing with certain individuals who are discovered rowing. As they row, they sing. It is aside from the present purpose to consider the exact words sung. Their political and not their poetical value is what has stirred the German people and the German press. The situation has been further complicated by German poems replying to the British poem. Paul Block, Ernst von Wildenbruch, and other poets write verses in reply. Mr. Kipling is called "an Indian drummer" and the German people are urged to "contemptuously ignore" his lines. But the newspapers are not ignoring them—quite the contrary. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) feels called upon to say a good deal about "Rudyard Kipling's poem of scorn, charged with hatred":

"What intense feeling against Germany must animate the English since they are unable to refrain from stabbing the German people in the back with insults at the very time that their respective governments are cooperating for a common purpose! The saddest outcome of this frame of mind is Kipling's poem. It pronounces the Germans to be the open enemies of

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England and laments that the men of the British isles must work with Goths and shameless Huns. The English have not just now any special reason for national animosity against Germany. Hence Kipling's insulting expressions must be regarded as the genuine feeling of a certain element in England against Germany. Thus it is that the anti-Germanism of the Jingoes is more intense than the anti-English feeling that has sometimes made itself manifest in Germany."

The entire "outburst" from Kipling, pursues the German organ, suggests the envy with which the British Jingoes regard the growth of Germany's might and importance in the world. Germany is Britain's most pressing competitor in the strife of to-day for economic supremacy and we are invited to view the Kipling verse in this light. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks the poetry in question may be "dismissed with a smile," but it points out the international misunderstandings it may create. The English newspapers are disposed to view the injections of Kipling verse into world-politics with some uneasiness. *The Daily News* (London) defends the Germans against some of Mr. Kipling's severities of expression, and *The Westminster Gazette* (London) likewise takes the poet sternly to task. But he has his champions, too, and among them is *The Spectator* (London) which says:

"Mr. Kipling has been blamed for the too great fierceness of his poem, and men have feared its tendency to embroil us still further with Germany. In ordinary circumstances we should have agreed that it was wrong to increase national animosity, but we fear that in the case of Germany nothing could increase the animosity of the dominant public opinion. Here there is a real need for speaking out plainly and strongly. Only by such speech can we hope to convince the Government that we can not, and will not, become the allies of Germany, and that the control of our foreign policy must not be placed even for an hour in the hands of the Kaiser and his Chancellor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

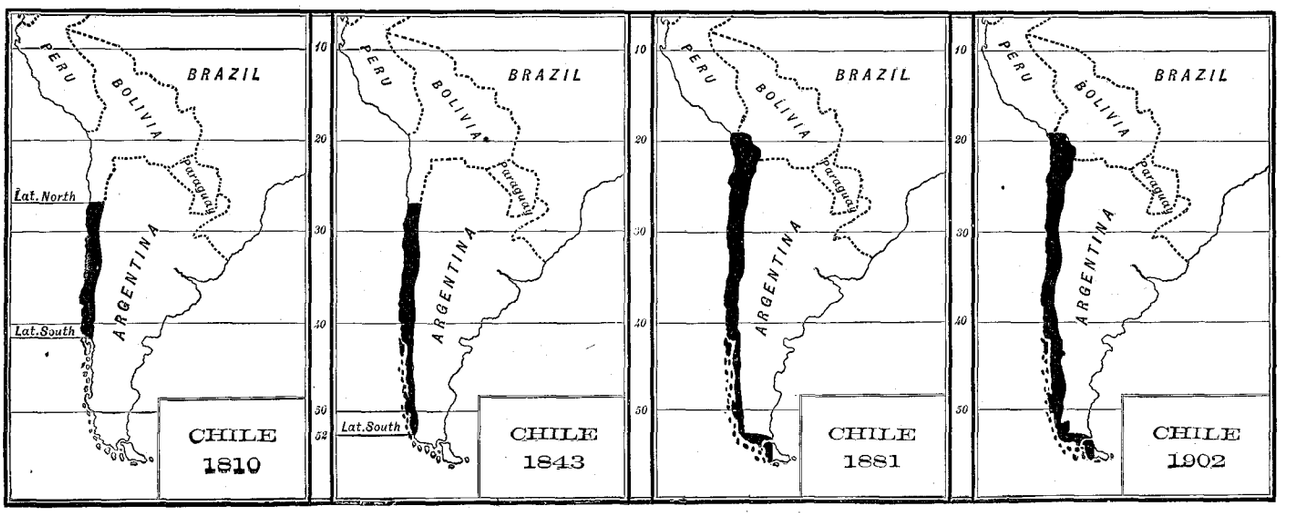
IMPERIALISM IN CHILE.

IT is often said that the South American nations regard the United States with apprehension as a power that is aiming at the absorption of this whole hemisphere under cover of the Monroe Doctrine. But this notion finds more favor in the European press than in the press of South America. Newspapers in the great continent to the south of us seem to dread Chile far more than they dread the United States. The rise of the Andean republic from insignificance to a commanding position on the Pacific, her vigorous foreign policy, involving disputes with Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and other countries, and the care she lavishes upon her army and navy are held to be symptoms of imperialism. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) is never weary of warning South America against Chile, and this paper is a serious organ whose opinions carry weight. It says:

"Chile's grand aim is control of the Pacific so far as that control would exclude other South American nations from it. To this end Chile has not kept faith with Bolivia or Peru in her treaties with those Powers. There are no wars in consequence simply because Chile, being the stronger, is able to apply the law of conquest. For this reason there exists a fatal *status quo* on the Pacific coast answering to all the conditions of an armed peace. It is false to say that this Pacific problem is regulated according to treaty. Chile refuses to be bound by any treaty whatever, feeling herself too powerful to submit to such restraint. She conforms in her international relations only to such conditions as suit herself. She adheres neither to the letter nor to the spirit of any compact. She proposes new treaties to the weak, but such treaties are but subterfuges for the enlargement of her territory. This is the plain truth in regard to Chile."

Sentiments of this nature are a source of intense disgust to the newspapers of Chile. The *Lei* (Santiago) repudiates these insinuations vehemently and says the Argentine press is perpetually trying to poison the South American mind against Chile. "Chile," says the Santiago sheet, "has for many years been the object of a campaign of detraction. She is regarded by many in consequence as a robber and predatory state, but the truth will be vindicated in the end and Chile may rest assured of the ultimate respect of the world." And *The South American Journal* (London), organ of the British investor, is prompted to defend Chile in these terms:

"In our opinion, the idea that the Chilians keep steadily before them a policy of conquest is erroneous, or at least largely exaggerated. We believe that they will be able to find within the limits of their own country ample scope for their energies for many years to come, and that the most influential part of the nation has no desire for war. This is what the Government ought to make manifest to the world. They could do so by publishing widely a descriptive account of the country's resources and possibilities of development, and the opportunities which it offers for immigrants and the employment of capital. This ought to be drawn up in a systematic and practical manner, not on such merely general and superficial lines as have usually been adopted in such works; and it ought to be supplemented by establishing properly organized information-offices in Chile and in the principal countries of Europe. If properly carried out, such a system of publicity would bring immediate and great benefits to the republic. It would, as we have said, tend to dissipate the idea that the Chilians must perforce seek to make their living outside their own country, and that there is



CHILE'S IMPERIAL EXPANSION.

—*La Prensa* (Buenos Ayres).

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THE ANTI-CLERICAL MINISTRY OF FRANCE.

Courtesy of *Black and White* (London).

room for a large increase of population of industrious foreigners who could prosper there."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC ENDURES.

THE French republic has lasted because it is anti-Clerical. So says a leading Clerical organ in Paris, which even asserts that "war on religion" is the only thing on which the contending Republican factions can unite. The *Corréspondant* (Paris), the Clerical paper from which these views emanate, thus pursues the subject:

"Religious war is the only basis upon which the combination of Republicans can exist. It affords it both an end to pursue and a means of enduring. The Republican element combined only to engage in this war and the combination can be maintained only by continuing it. On every other question the Republican groups are divided. If they tried to settle other questions, they would fall into dispute and the combination would go to pieces. . . . Hence everything is subordinated to the war against the religious idea. Let France perish if only the church dies too! This being the design, which threatens—alas!—more harm to France than to the church, which is assured of her future by infallible promises, the combination of conspirators will attempt neither the establishment of a reform nor the suppression of an abuse. Otherwise they would incur the risk of disagreeing among themselves and their work of destruction might be hindered."

As a result of this "rage against Christian faith," proceeds the Clerical paper, everything in the country is going to ruin:

"Finances, industry, commerce, national defense, justice, public security, the influence of France abroad—everything is abandoned or in peril or attacked. But the religious war goes on."

A sufficiently striking contrast to this opinion is to be found in the utterances of the *Intransigéant* (Paris), a daily of the popular class, which asserts that the republic is "a sham" because "the priests are in power." This paper says, too, that a mock warfare is maintained between the Clerical element and the ministry, but in reality the two Powers are on cordial terms. This, however, is very fanciful. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which has no Clerical sympathies, asserts that the anti-Clericalism of the French republic has certainly much to do with its survival of many crises. Time and again the downfall of the republic has seemed inevitable, but it has been saved by its inherent strength. We are led to infer that this strength has consisted primarily in a conviction among the French that the republic stands for opposition to the reactionary elements, among which Clericalism is the chief.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN DOUBT OF GERMAN CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

GERMANY has shown her incapacity for self-government in unmistakable fashion recently, if we may accept the pessimistic utterances inspired by the forcing of the tariff bill through the Reichstag. German Liberal organs generally agree that parliamentary institutions in the empire have suffered a breakdown. The imperial constitution is workable enough, but the Germans do not know how to work it. They have not yet enough experience in the art of governing themselves. All Germany, therefore, is threatened with a collapse of Liberal ideas. Such is the trend of thought among many democratically inclined sheets, while the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks the situation so desperate that the Liberals should act with the Socialists to stave off the evil of reaction:

"At the same time a general political alliance of Liberals with the Social Democrats is not to be thought of. . . . The grand watchword for all Liberals is unity among themselves, unity in the desperate struggle against the reactionary majority. . . . If

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this idea be borne in mind, the future of Liberalism may be awaited with confidence."

The perils of the situation are not to be lightly regarded, however, as this same authority notes, and the Liberals hold the only hope for Germany in their hands. The collapse of the parliamentary system is beyond remedy, notwithstanding, thinks the eminent Prof. Frederick Paulsen, of Berlin, writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The German people are not fitted for it. In fact they distrust a popular representative body on general principles and would prefer to look to some dynasty or other for the protection of their rights:

"We Germans are really without any Reichstag that is capable of aiding in the work of government. This circumstance reacts upon the parliamentary system itself. Party differences are so profound that any parliamentary government amongst us is out of the question. Party government is possible only when party differences do not go to the length of actual enmity, when there exists a certain unity of conception regarding the aims of politics and the nature of the constitution, and when the governing classes have an appreciable amount of political understanding and self-discipline. But when conditions are such that every party prefers the overthrow of the whole parliamentary system to the rule of any one of the rival parties, it stands to reason that the Government can not proceed from the parliament."

The German people are disgusted with the whole affair, concludes the learned professor, and would gladly be relieved of the Reichstag altogether. Self-government on the representative plan has disappointed them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

INSURRECTION has lately been attempted in Macedonia, as is well known, and Turkey has suppressed it with extreme rigor. According to reports, a more formidable uprising is being planned for next spring, and the situation is considered so grave that the Russian Foreign Office has published a strong statement on the subject, in the nature of a warning to all parties directly or indirectly concerned — the Macedonian agitators, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, and other Balkan nationalities. At the same time Russia has addressed a separate note to Turkey urging a program of reform for Macedonia and declaring that the present condition of things has become intolerable. Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has visited the capitals of Austria, Servia, and Bulgaria for the purpose (it is understood) of securing harmonious action in the premises and preventing a resort to armed insurrection in Macedonia itself. Turkey has repeatedly promised reform, but her proposals are dismissed as wholly inadequate by the press of Russia and Austria. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* thus writes on the question:

"There is reason for thinking that the Macedonian question has now been advanced in a manner which will force a real settlement in the near future. If the reforms offered by the Porte are insufficient, it is necessary to formulate more substantial ones and prevail upon Turkey to put them in effect at once. In our judgment, there is but one way to avert the danger of a rebellion—to give Macedonia complete autonomy, with a Christian prince or governor-general at the head of the local government and with the explicit recognition of the sovereignty of Turkey over the province. It will not be easy to induce the Porte to grant this measure of reform, as we may infer from the experience of Crete. But in the end the Sultan must realize that this is the best solution of the problem from the viewpoint of his own permanent interests."

The paper goes on to say that it is the duty of Russia and Austria, who are bound by treaty to preserve the Balkan *status quo* and prevent the reopening of the Near Eastern question, to exert severe pressure upon Bulgaria, which is encouraging the Macedonian insurgents and permitting committees and revolutionary bands to organize resistance to Turkey and make preparations for a war of independence.

Meantime the Porte, in a circular issued to the European Powers, explains the ferment in Macedonia as follows:

"The chief cause of the unrest in the provinces in question is the agitation of the Macedonian revolutionary committees having their centers in Bulgaria. This agitation should be suppressed, not only in the interest of order, but also for the sake of the Christian population of Macedonia, for it leads to violence and murder. It is unjust to hold the Porte responsible for the troubles apprehended in several quarters. Complications are to be feared solely in consequence of the action of the bands operating in Bulgaria with the connivance of the Government of that nation. The present condition is due to Bulgarian ambition and covetousness."

This is interpreted to mean that Bulgaria hopes to profit by a war for Macedonian independence, and perhaps to annex that Turkish province. The *Novoye Vremya* takes the same view as the *Novosti* and holds that the treaty of 1897 between Russia and Austria, which was intended to preserve the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula is as vital and logical to-day as it ever was. The semi-official *Fremden-Blatt*, which represents the Austrian Foreign Office, agrees with the Russian papers and tells the independent Balkan nationalities that they must not count upon any support from the Vienna Government, and that the international compact with regard to the Christian provinces of Turkey must not be violated. Macedonia must rely on the moral influence of Russia and Austria and await the compliance of Turkey with the request of those Powers for substantial reform in that province.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.—Foreign capitalists are given too many facilities for investment in Japan, intimates the *Mainichi* (Osaka). Japan's men of means must step in and thus keep large sums from being sent out of the country every year.

DUELING.—The league against the duel is growing powerful throughout Europe, writes Filippo Crispolti in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). The movement has become international and must in time eradicate from the continent of Europe an evil that disgraces civilization.

RUSSIAN EXPANSION.—A remarkable and portentous phenomenon, according to the *Grande France* (Paris), is the growth of Russia's influence in the Balkans and in central Asia. It is also implied that this expansion will not be arrested, but will lead to developments of a far-reaching character.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.—"German East Africa is an impressive region on the maps," says *The Japan Weekly Advertiser* (Yokohama), "but it does not do much business. Very little traffic passes over the fine, broad roads the German Government has built. Germans obstinately refuse to go thither and grow up with the country; and Zanzibar, in British possession, skims the trade headed toward the German possessions."

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.—Russia did not form her alliance with France because she feared a land war, says the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg). Russia would certainly emerge victorious from any war on land. What she aimed at was the protection of the powerful French navy. But recent French utterances indicate a modification of French naval policy. If there be any such modification, says the St. Petersburg paper, then Russia must revise her ideas of the utility of the existing dual alliance.

A CARDINAL'S HAT.—Many years ago there was a "scene" in the Vatican and the Roman Catholic *Correspodannt* (Paris) tells about it. It was when the aged Cardinal Albani was dean of the sacred college. He had made Pius VI. Pope in spite of the candidate of the house of Bourbon and Cardinal Bernis, to whom he addressed a keen rebuke. Taking his beretta from his head he held it out at arm's length to Cardinal Bernis, who was Madame de Pompadour's protégé, and exclaimed: "I would have your eminence know that it was not a courtezan who placed this hat on my head!"

IS GERMAN FAITH BAD?—That eminent British economist, Sir Robert Giffen, has written to the London *Times* to say that not the slightest reliance is to be placed upon Germany's assurances that she does not intend to make territorial acquisitions in South America. Of the Venezuelan affair he says: "German protestations that no territory is desired are worthless. In the economic condition of Germany territory is very much a *desideratum* if it is not actually desired, and especially territory like that of Venezuela, where in spite of its situation at the equator there is, by reason of the mountainous nature of the country, much fertile land suitable for European settlement, while there are rich mining districts calling for expert exploitation. Given a suitable opportunity, Germany has every motive to convert a temporary into a permanent occupation of such territory, and the hostility of the United States, especially if Germany had England for a partner, would not prevent the attempt to do so."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A STUDY OF NEW WOMEN.

A WOMAN'S VENTURES. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 331 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick Stokes.

THIS book is a somewhat curious study of the women of the present day. In some ways it is one of the most "modern" books ever published. In the most daring books which discuss the new order of things, whose heroines are made to break away from cherished traditions, both heroine and author have a self-conscious air. The author appears to be thinking "Ha! this will make the public sit up!" The heroines, therefore, have a sort of challenging air as they make known their free-born theories or explain the purity of their indiscretions. There is none of this atmosphere in Mr. Phillips's book. Unusual things happen in a matter-of-course fashion as in real life.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

In an unassuming way, Mr. Phillips has painted the new social and economic condition of the modern woman—a social condition different from the old, because women may do things without loss of caste, which a few years ago would have made them socially impossible; a new economic condition because women need no longer be dependent on men, but they have their own pursuits and interests. This book would have been a difficult one for a woman of twenty years ago to understand. Of course, many women who earn their bread lead as conventional lives as their grandmothers could desire; but their attitude toward men and toward society is different almost in spite of themselves, and it is this new attitude which Mr. Phillips has described so well.

As a picture of this new attitude toward life, the book is excellent; as a picture of the life of a newspaper woman, it is not so good. Few women without any previous literary training "get on" as does this heroine. The temptation seems common to all authors to make their heroines above life-size in ability and charm,—to draw the exception rather than the type. It is doubtful if any young woman in Park Row ever had the brilliant experience that Mr. Phillips's heroine had. The young and unknown woman reporter seldom has the managing editor, the Sunday editor, and other editors fall promptly in love with her. The situation is a little like that depicted in the family story paper, where the young and efficient type-writer strikes the great financier blind with her beauty. But if the author has made his heroine a too important personage in the newspaper world, the rest of the picture is vivid and true, and the book is, as a whole, a more significant picture of modern tendencies than one will often find.

THREE WOMEN OF GENIUS.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE, GEORGE ELIOT, JANE AUSTEN. Studies in Their Works. By Henry H. Bonnell. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 475 pp. Price, $2.00. Longmans, Green, & Co.

WHOEVER is interested in the three women most famous in English letters can not fail to hail with pleasure a volume like this. The critics who have already left on record their opinions of the great feminine trio would, to be sure, make up a small army, and some men who have won a big reputation in the critical field have embalmed their opinions after a fashion that reflects little credit on their own acumen. Take, for example, Saintsbury's remarks upon the nature and characteristics of Charlotte Bronte's genius, and what does all he say amount to in effect, more than to dismiss her after a patronizing sneer, and, with an air of masculine superiority, to intimate that she was without creative faculty, as men possess it, and had merely developed a knack of putting her own experiences into vivid form? But even while Saintsbury was penning his cavalier estimates of the Bronte sisters, George Eliot, and other women who presumed to divide honors with men, other men of more liberal mold and eclectic mentality were gleaning new facts concerning Thackeray, whom Mr. Saintsbury upheld as a type of veriest creative genius, all of which went to show that even Thackeray wrote from closest reportorial observation, watching even the talk at clubs and coffee-house, in order to reproduce it again after passing it through the alembic of his own mind; and that even his most famous creations were copied from life—even Colonel Newcome being a well-known member of his own family.

This bit of digression is indulged in here merely for the sake of contrasting the very different critical methods of Mr. Bonnell. After quoting from Renan's biographer, who says there are three principal influences which go to shape human character: that of heredity, that of locality, and that of every-day association," Mr. Bonnell proceedsto dwell upon how far the possibilities of all three, so peculiar in her case, influenced the rare and powerful bent of Charlotte Bronte. The strength that has kept her power alive, and causes it to increase with the lapse of time he divides into three parts: "Her realism; her attitude toward nature; her passion." Of all three he has many fine and subtle things to say, pointing out how the woman's truth, purity, and high purpose dominated all she saw, felt, and depicted, and in closing he sums up thus:

"There are many greater novelists, there are some greater women novelists. But even because of this, Charlotte Bronte's place is all the more secure as the greatest writer of pure passion in the English tongue. And it may be that this has more undying fame in it than to be the greatest writer of fiction. Certain it is that we shall never have anything like the Brontes again until like genius mates with like loveliness and like innocence."

With equal skill and insight he divides George Eliot's power into a trinity of parts, dealing with her religion and philosophy; her art, her sympathy, and showing that while she lacked in nothing, either intellectual grasp, passion, humor, or sympathy, her hold upon the hearts of her readers was often loosened through the very breadth and range of her erudition. Her sympathy with humanity was sometimes so deep and far-reaching as to befog those who could not attained her mental vision. Says Mr. Bonnell:

"Charlotte Bronte was a voice crying in the wilderness,—crying for pain, crying unrestrained. It was the first note of pure personality—pure in every sense—heard in our literature; and it was the more startling because it was a woman's voice. George Eliot felt this passionate emotion in a larger way. The sympathetic tendencies of her thought were gradually developed until the personality of emotion was absorbed into a generalized sympathy, and the passion passed into compassion. She thus became the first (if not in time at least in power) of altruists in fiction—the first to give the fullest expression to that throbbing sense of the painful pressure of universal life upon the individual conscience which is now felt by all upon whom her message has fallen."

Mr. Bonnell's estimate of Jane Austen carries the reader to more even ground and into a more serene atmosphere. She is made to rank behind the other two. Mr. Bonnell enters into the life of the eighteenth century in order to show that Miss Austin was as new a voice, for her time, as were the two famous women who succeeded her.

SOME MUSICAL ESSAYS.

FROM GRIEG TO BRAHMS. Studies of Some Modern Composers and Their Art. By Daniel Gregory Mason. Cloth, 5½ x 8¾ in., 225 pp. Price, $1.50 net. The Outlook Company.

WHILE for all cultured people a certain knowledge of art and its history is considered essential, a total ignorance of the history of music is considered quite pardonable. Probably one reason for this is the fact that much of the writing on musical subjects has been so technical as to be incomprehensible to the layman. Of late years, however, considerable literature on musical subjects has been produced that presupposes little or no previous knowledge on the part of the reader, and ignorance of musical history is no longer excusable.

DANIEL GREGORY MASON.

Mr. Mason's book belongs to this class of popular books. The title itself, however, requires explanation, and Mr. Mason gives it in his preface: "If we arrange them [the six musicians whom he considers] in the order of their influence on art . . we must pass from Grieg to Brahms." The six musicians are considered in the following order: Grieg, Dvorák, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Tschaikowsky, and Brahms,—forming an ascending scale. That Brahms is the highest and Tschaikowsky second in this sextette might be denied by a few, but not by many, musical critics of the present day; but the relative positions of the other four are not so easily determined, nor can Mr. Mason be said to have settled the matter.. That Saint-Saëns, for instance, with his superficiality, brilliant and fascinating as he is, outranks Grieg and Dvorák, who at least write from the heart, is doubtful.

But one soon loses sight of this debatable point. Mr. Mason himself seems to lose sight of it in the interest of his sketches. Each composer is treated with the utmost delicacy and understanding. The author's power to portray a personality clearly is unusual. There is no vagueness of outline, no maudlin sentimentality and no lack of insight. It is impossible after reading the essay on César Franck, for instance, to confuse the latter's personality with that of another musician, and equally impossible, we may add, to withhold your affection from him.

Charming as are the personal sketches, the prolog and epilog will

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probably prove more instructive, the one on "The Appreciation of Music,"—it might almost as well be called the "Evolution of Muisc"—and the other on "The Meaning of Music." The prolog is scientific without being technical, and simple without being too elementary. You may differ with the author, in the matter of psychology, say, but you are never irritated by him. The epilog is a clear disquisition on the meaning of art in general and on the superiority of music over her sister arts. It is the most educative piece of work in the book. The book is valuable for its sympathetic spirit, its lucidity, and its sanity.

AN INGENUOUS AND STRENUOUS SAINT.

THE SONS OF FRANCIS. By Anne Macdonnell. Illustrated. Cloth, 6¼ x 9 in., 436 pp. Putnam's Sons, New York; J. M. Dent & Co., London.

GOOD Francis of Assisi, around whose name these "sons" are grouped, was by nature and inevitably a reckless adventurer and a knight-errant. He had been nurtured upon tales of chivalry and the songs of troubadours; his favorite pastime was the recovering of lost causes. He loved and glorified common things, and scorned the commonplace. "There was nothing reasonable or sensible about him." He refused to grow old or even middle-aged, and was always and only a boisterous, panting boy. His lusty nature was forever rejoicing, even in his own pains and slights and mockings.

The exaltation of Francis appears to have been not detached incidents, but flashes of his mystery. Instinctively, as well as by constraint of gratitude, he loved all things in nature—birds, and reptiles, and ravening wolves, "and stones and trees, and robber men," and lepers, and Lazarus and the rich man, with an ever-serviceable love. "Because he had eyes," says his scholar, "other men saw the world's fairness; because he had ears, other men heard its harmonies; because he became himself a part of the love of the world, and heard living hearts beat in beast, and bird, and tree, and stone, other men grew tenderer, and counted common things not vile." The author quotes the following passage from Vovagine in "The Golden Legend":

"He [St. Francis] went honorably upon the stones for the worship of Him who was called a stone. He gadryd the small wormes out of the wayes, by cause they should not be troden with the feete of them that passed by. He commanded in winter, to gyve honey unto the bees, that they might not perysshe for hunger. He called alle beestes hys brethren."

A most sweet and infantile Pantheist!

As for his attitude toward art and intellectual matters, he can not be said to have had any "attitude" at all. If he could spell out the Latin of his mass-book, he could do little more. As for erudition, he had none himself, and he distrusted the scholastic learning of his day. "Sometimes," says Macdonnell, "he speaks respectfully of theology, but his Knights of the Round Table had no use for the fine-spun theories of the schools." Tho he delighted in music, he was familiar only with Giles's flute.

Among the sons of Francis were several who interpreted his self-abnegation by grotesque exaggerations; and these are perhaps the most conspicuous: Jacopone, for example,—the mad Jacopone, "Laureate of Folly," and improvisatore, who sang to his congregation as often as he preached; and Junipero, a very buffoon in his exaltations, who found his joy "in making a fool of himself, to the glory of God"; and Giles the "ecstatic," cavalier, gentleman, basket-maker, water-carrier, tramp—often taken for a rogue or a madmen, once for a gamester, finding his occasional luxury in "some leisure for communion in a lonely place"; so that the country folk wondered if Paradise could even be worth all that it cost Brother Giles. The Pope might have said to Francis, "*O simplicone! Quo vadis?*"

The story of these big babies is a fascinating story, and Mr. Macdonnell tells it in a way of his own, which is at once frank and sympathetic, lucid and alluring. The book is a quaintly comfortable book "to get away to,"—out of the sordid greeds, the brutal rattlings and roarings of these uncomfortable days.

THE DEEP DESIGNS OF PLUTOCRACY.

OUR BENEVOLENT FEUDALISM. By W. J. Ghent. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 202 pp. Price, $1.25, net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS book is an enlargement of an article which appeared in the New York *Independent*, and whose content is already familiar (see the LITERARY DIGEST, July 26, 1902).

The article was an ideal specimen of magazine journalism, and as such instantly recognized by the press of the country. It was startling, suggestive, and logical. But just as the weakness of Bellamy became apparent when he was led by the popularity of his novel to further elaborate his economic views, so it has been damaging to Mr. Ghent's theory to write it large in book form.

The argument of the article is not materially increased in the book. The advocates of free competition are cavilierly, tho cleverly, turned over to the psychologist as men whose brains are deluded with phantasms of an age forever past. Socialism is assumed to represent a possible order of society, but one that, because of the lukewarm conviction of the people, will never be obtained. So only the rule of plutocracy is left. This is shown to be benevolent from deep design. The conspiracy of capital, either conscious or unconscious, is seen in all our institutions. The fact that our rich philanthropists never endow socialistic movements, but rather give the sap of charity to the people in the form of hospitals and libraries, is considered so significant of a selfish purpose to allay discontent, that it is reiterated throughout the book.

Mr. Ghent also searches for a cause of the present output of worthless literature with the following result: "On all sides is poured forth a flood of print which deludes the hope or flatters the vanity of the mass, and which insures a state of mental subserviency—the necessary requisite of the economic subserviency imposed by the ruling class."

As a critic of present conditions, Mr. Ghent, while not original, is brilliant; as an investigator of causes and a prophet of results, he is startlingly original; but so weak in his conclusions that the reader has the uncomfortable feeling that he is being taken in by a clever burlesque.

HORSE SENSE IN A KINDLY FATHER.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON. By George Horace Lorimer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 312 pp. Small, Maynard & Co.

A THOROUGHLY American book is this in theme, humor, and general characteristics. A self-made man is not always as admirable a product to the world at large as he is to himself; but "John Graham, head of the house of Graham & Co., pork packers in Chicago, familiarly known on 'Change as 'Old Gordon Graham,' is quite a model of what the self-made man should be to win eulogy from his fellow men. He writes twenty letters to his son, from the time that young man is in Harvard until he falls in love with a girl of whom his devoted parent thoroughly approves. Then Mr. John Graham concludes his course of epistolary instruction to his son with these words which are good commendation of himself both as father and adviser. "I'm going to raise your salary to seventy-five dollars a week when you marry Helen, and I'm going to quit writing these letters—I'm simply going to turn you over to her, and let her keep you in order. I'll bet she'll do a better job than I have."

GEORGE H. LORIMER.

Giving advice is usually a thankless as well as a hopeless function. Certainly few young men receive it gratefully or profitably from their sires unless their own judgment and experience indorse it. The best advice of the ages has crystallized into aphorisms, and if Mr. Graham's letters of counsel to his son had no merit except the nuggets of precept which any sensible man of forty can give to one who has not attained his majority, they would not be the amusing reading that they are. But Graham Père is philosophic, epigrammatic, and as fresh in his humor as David Harum. If he has not a single new view, he hasn't one that is not sound. His style is trenchantly simple. The keynote of the man and the father is in the opening sentence of the first letter, which is to Pierrepont as a Harvard freshman. He says: "Your ma got back safe this morning and she wants me to tell you not to overstudy, and I want to tell you to be sure not to understudy."

Apropos of education, and as an example of Mr. Graham's way of "putting a thing," there is this: "Some men learn the value of truth by having to do business with liars; and some by going to Sunday-school. Some men learn the cussedness of whisky by having a drunken father; and some by having a good mother. Some men get an education from other men and newspapers and public libraries; and some get it from professors and parchments—it doesn't make any special difference how you get a half-nelson on the right thing, just so you get it and freeze on to it."

Some of his remarks about women are exceedingly worthy: "I've had dealing with a good many of them, first and last, and it's been my experience that when they've got a weak case they add their sex to it and win; and that when they've got a strong case, they subtract their sex from it and deal with you harder than a man. They're simply bound to win either way. I don't like to play a game where I haven't any show."

Mr. Graham did not like to have women in business. "I like a woman's ways too much at home to care for them at the office. Instead of hiring women, I try to hire their husbands, and then I usually have them both working for me. There's nothing like a woman at home to spur on a man at the office."

This volume of letters may be of profit to many a young man just entering into business, especially if he has no father to guide him. What Mr. Graham doesn't know about the ups and downs of an employee's position is very little indeed. He knows what they feel and think, and why they do so, and he can substantiate a "Don't" with the most convincing and amiable reasons.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Select Passages from the Theological Writings of Benjamin Jowett."—Edited by Lewis Campbell. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, $0.85.)

"Select Passages from the Introductions to Plato by Benjamin Jowett."—Edited by Lewis Campbell. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, $0.85)

"Death Valley."—D. A. Hufford. (D. A. Hufford & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.)

"The Egregious English."—Angus McNeill. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Theology and the Social Consciousness."—Henry C. King. (The Macmillian Company.)

"Biographic Clinics."—George M. Gould. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, $1 net.)

"Letters of an American Countess."—(J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, $0.50.)

"Unitarianism in America."—George Willis Cooke. (American Unitarian Association, $2 net.)

"Some Features of the Faith."—John Arthur Shaw. (The Young Churchman Company, Milwaukee, $1.25 net.)

"Civil War Times."—Daniel Wait Howe. (The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"St. Augustine and His Age."—Joseph McCabe. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"The Argonauts of Immortality."—Mason Carnes. (Brentano's, New York.)

"The Works of Jane Austen." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 5 vols.)

"A History of Egypt from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII."—E. A. Wallis Budge. (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York, 8 vols.)

"Under the Rose."—Frederic S. Isham. (The Bowen-Merrill Company.)

"The Art of Disappearing."—John Talbot Smith. (William H. Young & Co., New York, $1.50.)

"The Rose and the Sheepskin."—Joseph Gordian Daley. (William H. Young, New York, $1.)

"Croesus and Ione."—A poetic drama in four acts by Charlotte E. Wells. (Riggs Printing and Publishing Company, New York.)

CURRENT POETRY.

"Later Lyrics."

By JOHN B. TABB.

(A new book of verses with the above title has just been issued by John Lane. We have had occasion to quote in this column of THE LITERARY DIGEST many pieces written by Father Tabb. The volume recently published is a pleasing example of the delicacy and grace which are the chief characteristics of this poet's work. From it we quote the following:)

ASPIRATION.

I envy not the sun
His lavish light;
But O to be the one
Pale orb of night,
In silence and alone
Communing with mine own!

I envy not the rain
That freshens all
The parching hill and plain;
But O the small
Night-dewdrop now to be,
My noonday flower, for thee!

TO A STAR.

Am I the only child awake
Beneath thy midnight beams?
If so, for gentle Slumber's sake,
The brighter be their dreams!

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But shouldst thou, traveling the deep,
The silent angel see
That puts the little ones to sleep,
Bright star, remember me.

THE WIND.

Now, in his joy,
A whistling Boy;
Now, somber and defiant,
His every breath
A threat of death,
A blind, demented Giant.

AUTUMN WIND.

It sings, and every flower and weed
Bestows a tributary seed
Of life again to live.
I listen, but a sterile tear,
Alas! no recompense to bear!
Is all I have to give.

ICE.

I once was water, and again
My former self shall be,
No keep of Cold
May captives hold
A spirit of the Sea.
Beyond this prison wall of Pain,
So echoless and chill,
Despite his guardsmen Frost and Snow,
Anon through Dimple-gate I go,
To wander where I will.

TWILIGHT.

Like Ruth, she follows when the reaper Day
Lets fall the slender shadows in her way;
Then—winnowing the darkness—home again,
She counts her golden grain.

PERSONALS.

Homeopathy and Sausages.—The following anecdote of Heinrich Heine is reprinted from Ughetti's "Physician and Patient," by the New York *Staats-Zeilung*.

Heine, returning from a tour in the south of France, met in Lyons a German violinist of his acquaintance who, on parting, entrusted to his care a rather peculiar present for a mutual friend, a homeopathic physician in Paris. The gift was a large Lyonnaise "salami" or sausage. But the way was long, the post-chaise slow, and ennui and hunger the only traveling companions of Heine and his wife; and so it came to pass that they tasted of the sausage, which they liked so

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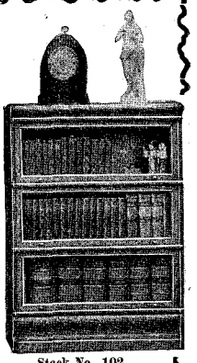

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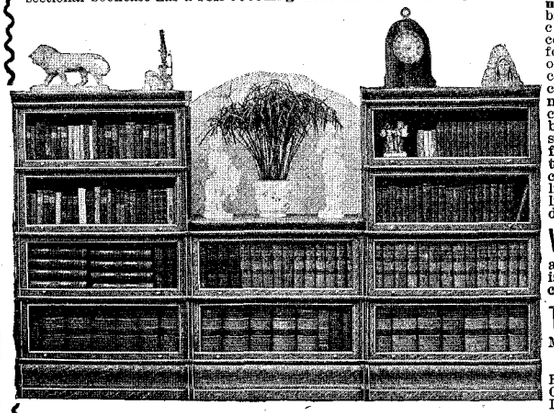

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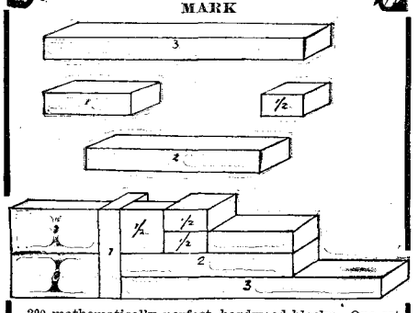

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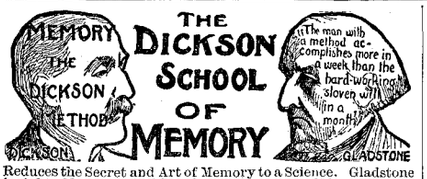
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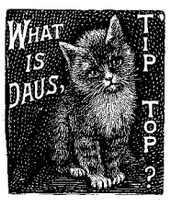

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well that little was left of it when they reached Paris. The remnant was too small to send as a present, and yet too large, perhaps, to part with without reluctance, so Heine shaved off a thin and small slice, like a section for the microscope, wrapped it carefully in vellum, and forwarded it to the physician with the following note:

"Dear Doctor: It appears from your scientific investigations that the millionth part of a grain of certain substances is capable of producing very great effects. I therefore beg you to accept the enclosed millionth part of a Lyons salami which —— gave me for you. If there is truth in homeopathy, this fragment will do you as much good as the whole sausage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Senator Tillman Informs a Reporter.—Just before the closing of the last session of Congress, says the New York *Times*, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman was stopped by a reporter, who informed the Senator that he represented a newspaper which was about to publish an article on the favorite authors and favorite recreations of the members of the Senate. Senator Tillman hesitated for a moment and said:

Every one in Washington knows my favorite recreation—having fun with McLaurin. My favorite book is 'If Christ Came to Congress.'"

The reporter thanked the Senator, and then asked if the latter could tell where Senator Depew might be found.

"Why," Senator Tillman replied, "Chauncey is in Europe. But," he added, in a look in which malice and humor struggled for the mastery, "I can give you the information you seek, for I know Senator Depew's habits and tastes thoroughly. His favorite recreation is playing pinochle, and his favorite author is E. P. Roe."

"Can you tell me his favorite work?"

"Certainly," was the reply, delivered in the blandest of tones. "Senator Depew's favorite work is 'The Opening of a Chestnut Burr.'"

Current Events.

Foreign.

January 12.—United States Ambassador McCormick presents his credentials to the Czar.

Members of the London Chamber of Commerce who visited the United States and Canada present a preliminary report.

The Macedonia agitators have decided on a revolt against Turkey beginning April 1.

January 13.—The Frence Parliament is reopened. The Chinese Government suggests that it be permitted to collect customs duties in gold in order to pay the indemnity to the powers.

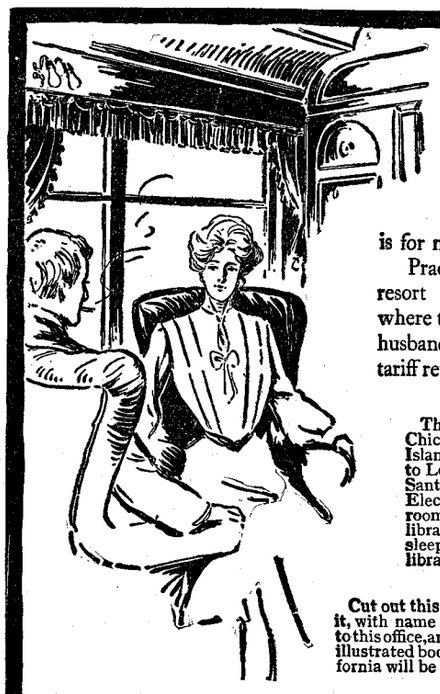
January 14.—In order to settle the financial dispute in South Africa two Transvaal colonies agree to pay £30,000,000 and the Imperial Government issues a loan for a similar amount.

Former rebel tribes join the army of the Sultan of Morocco.

The German Reichstag adopts a resolution to the effect that the Government impose a duty on refined as well as crude petroleum.

January 15.—The Rand mine owners agree to pay a $150,000,000 war contribution.

Ex-members of the revolutionary army in Cuba threaten to revolt if not paid by March 1.



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Baron von Sternberg talks of the duties of his new post as German chargé d'affaires at Washington.

January 16.—The German Reichstag adopts a resolution aimed at the "most favored nation" treaties with the United States and Argentina.

January 17.—An agreement for a separation is reached between the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Saxony.

Russia replies to the note of Great Britain regarding the sugar duties.

The German warship *Panther* shells Fort San Carlos, Venezuela.

January 18.—M. de Blowitz, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, dies in Paris.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 12.—*Senate:* The free coal resolution and the Omnibus Statehood bill are discussed.

House: A resolution instructing the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to investigate the coal situation is adopted.

January 13.—*Senate:* Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, speaks on the tariff and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, replies.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is considered.

January 14.—*Senate:* The Coal Duty Rebate bill is passed. The Militia Reorganization bill is passed.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is discussed. The Coal Duty Rebate bill is passed, and is sent to the President for signature.

January 15.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, speaks on the coal question. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, speaks in favor of the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Army Appropriation bill is passed and consideration of the Department of Commerce bill is begun.

January 16.—*House:* Private war claims are discussed.

January 17.—*House:* A bill providing for a department of commerce and labor is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 12.—The administration of Governor Dole in Hawaii is criticised by the Senate Committee that visited the islands.

President Mitchell addresses a letter to the anthracite miners calling upon them to increased the coal production.

The Coal Strike Commission resumes its sittings in Philadelphia.

Reed Smoot, candidate for United States Senator from Utah, refuses to accept the suggestion of President Roosevelt that he withdraw from the contest.

January 13.—The President decides to retain Judge Taft in the Philippines.

A bill suspending the duties on coal for one year is prepared by the Ways and Means Committee.

Colombia offers to refer the question of rental for the Panama Canal route to the Hague tribunal.

January 14.—Judge William R. Day is named to succeed Judge Shiras, who is expected to retire from the Supreme Court.

January 15.—President Roosevelt signs the Coal Duty Rebate bill.

The National Board of Trade, at its closing session, urges the ratification of reciprocity treaties where they would prove mutually advantageous.

January 16.—Custom officials are ordered to admit coal free of duty.

January 17.—The Inspector of Immigration for Canada, Izard, is suspended.

Admiral Dewey returns to Washington.

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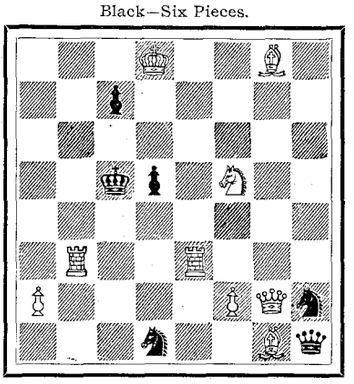
THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 799.

CXVII.—MOTTO: "Animi."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

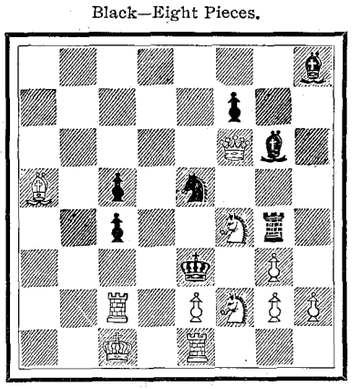
3K2B1; 2p5; 8; 2kp1S2; 8; 1R2R3; P4PQs; 3s2Bq.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 800.

CXVIII.—MOTTO: "Obra de común, obra de ningúun."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

7b; 5p2; 5Qb1; B1p1s3; 2p2Sr1; 4k1P1; 2R1PSPP; 2K1R3.

White mates in two moves.

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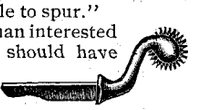

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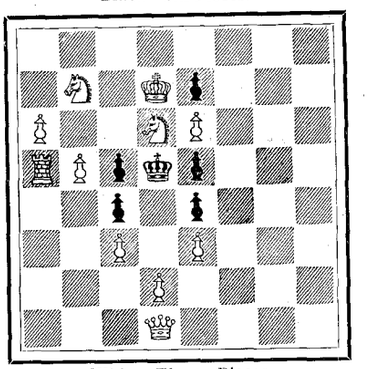
Problem 801.

CXIX.—MOTTO: "Simplex munditiis."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

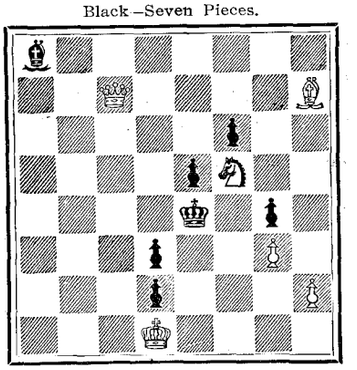
8; 1 S 1 K p 3; P 2 S P 3; R P p k p 3; 2 p 1 p 3; 2 P 1 P 3; 3 P 4; 3 Q 4.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 802.

CXX.—MOTTO: "Simplex veri sigillum."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

b 7; 2 Q 4 B; 5 p 2; 4 p S 2; 4 k 1 p 1; 3 p 2 P 1; 3 p 3 P; 3 K 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 787. CV.: R—R 8.

No. 788. CVI.: Author's Key: R—K 7.

Second solution: Q—Q 6.

No. 789. CVII.

1. R—Kt 4 / P—Kt 3, ch	2. K x P / P x R	3. K x P, mate
	2. ..... / K x P	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—R sq, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. K—Kt 6 / P x R	3. K x P (B 3), mate
1. ..... / P—K 6	2. Q x P ch / K x Q	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—Q 5	3. R x B, mate

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No. 790. CVIII.

B—B 5	Q—K 5 ch	Kt x P, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt—Kt 6	B x Q	
	.....	Q—K 4, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	K—B 3	
	.....	Kt—Kt 2, mate
	2. ———	3. ———
	K—B 5	
.....	Q—B 4	Q—K 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
R x P	Any	
.....	Q—B 3 ch	Q—K 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
Kt—B 3	K—B 5	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; E. N. K., Harrisburg; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N.Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati.

787, 788: "Twenty-three"—Philadelphia; the Hon. A. N. Cherry, Salt Lake City; E. J. Oberholser, Brooklyn; Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.; Prof. J. R. Hawkins, Dawson, Ga.

788: T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; F. Edwards, Sewickley, Pa.

788, 789: R. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

788, 789, 790: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

789: J. F. Herrick, Cleveland.

Comments (787): "Very ingenious and deceptive"—G. D.; "Very pretty, rather new"—F. S. S.; "Very shrewd, indeed"—G. P.; "Good"—C. N. F.; "Very fine"—"Twenty-three"; "Fine key"—E. J. O.

789: "Second move nof always apparent"—M. M.; "Good, what there is of it"—G. D.; "Key bad, as it pins two of Black's pieces"—F. S. F.; "Key questionable; scant economy; but a few pointed beauties to spare"—J. C. J. W.; "Quite a puzzler"—G. P.; "Sublety much varied"—C. N. F.

789: "Better than it seems to the casual observer"—M. W. H.; "Rather difficult"—M. M.; "Has some good points and some serious faults"—G. D.; "A tough proposition. Has more 'tries' than any problem I have seen"—F. S. F.; "Difficultness seems to be the main feature. It is like picking the lock of an empty jewel-casket"—J. C. J. W.

In addition to those reported, O. C. P. got 779–786; W. G. H., 783–786; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans, 784.

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1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

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In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

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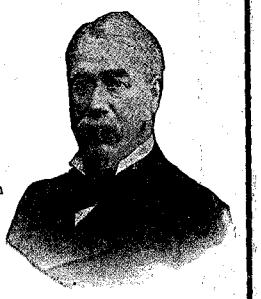

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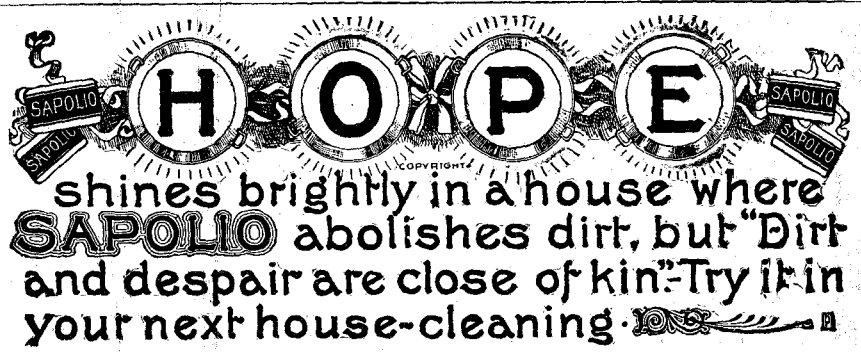

ARE THE JEWS GOD'S CHOSEN PEOPLE?

"There are those who interpret the Nineteenth Chapter of Exodus literally, and sincerely believe that the children of Israel are God's chosen people, the elect of Jehovah. . . . This belief, during all the past ages, has resulted in incalculable harm to the Jews, and has done God, so to speak, a great injustice. . . . A wise father will have no favorites, for fear of engendering hatred, jealousy and envy against his better-beloved children. . . . The Jewish theology is the only one that can venture unarmed to face the weapons of modern science and Biblical criticism. The Jewish conceptions of God outstrip the highest yet known among all other religions in the world. . . . I have known men so narrow, so bigoted, and so intolerant that they believed that however pure and upright one's life, he is doomed to eternal perdition unless he believe in their particular creed and subscribe to certain dogmatic doctrines. . . Though the children of Israel are not God's chosen people in the sense that he loves them more than he does his other creatures . . . the history of the Jews would indicate that they have been chosen for a special mission to perform a certain exalted service for humanity. . . . The Jews feel grateful that they are no dearer or nearer to God than are His other children, and they can thus more keenly realize and appreciate that God is absolutely just."

The foregoing extracts are from Mr. Harris Weinstock's new book, now in its 3rd edition, "Jesus the Jew." Postpaid to any address for $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, New York.

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